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THE SALT OF THE EARTH.

A NEW YORK EPISODE.

BY EDITH BROWN NELSON.

Author of "Joined for Life," "Hidden From Sight," "Tales of the Period," "My Schoolmate's Story," Etc., Etc.

CHAPTER XIII. AND LAST.

One of the most glorious properties of a new born happiness is the confidence it invariably imparts in the place of our flagging hopes and craven fears. The sorrowful spirit unstirred for many weary days by any pleasurable emotion, lacks the audacity to do and dare which will ensure success, but give the sad or crushed spirit a sudden fillip and it bounds forward with renewed elasticity, making light of obstacles hitherto dreaded. Only yesterday, oppressed with the troubles of my house, and the cloud that gloomed above my future, I had dreaded the issue of events in Pittsburgh; to-day, buoyed by the sense of my great gain in a good man's love, I defied the idea of any loss and prepared to meet my father at the appointed hour, impressed with an irresistible consciousness of success. A girl's first love in general is full of shy surprise, pretty tyrannies and a thousand airy conceits, by which she tests her own heart and the patience of her lover; but the love of a subjugated coquette comes after many fancies as unlike the reality of a woman's passion as sparks to the burning coals that glow upon the shrine of her affections, and such a love is fearless of earthly mutation as the stars, and like them shines serene untroubled.

With what a sense of absolute security I held before me now the shield of a noble heart devoted to the peace and protection of my future days. All my life Dr. Felix had borne my burdens without complaint, and the halo of his invisible care and benignant guard only faded eclipsed in beams of a stronger, steadier lustre. When he left me that eventful night, bidding me fear nothing for the morrow, I met Minette, with the secrets of my sorrow in abeyance in a mind every good fortune shining in my eyes, but with unwonted taciturnity on my lips, like her own. That faithful adherent asked no questions, but was evidently amused by me the following morning, I detected often an uneasy sigh, followed by as uneasy a smile. I had no occasion to ask the reason she was pleased with me later when I showed particular anxiety about the dressing of my hair in a particular fashion.

"God guard every hair of your innocent head this day from harm!" she exclaimed, in a voice of singular passion and dread. "Miss Letty, if you are ready as happy as you look, why need you see your father ever?"

"Do you advise me to be a coward, Minette?" I answered proudly, understanding from these words she had surmised the engagement between myself and Dr. Felix already, "or—or do you think anybody else would agree with you?"

"No, 'she said, boldly; "because Dr. Felix never would see trouble till it came upon him."

"Neither will I."

With this, half offended, half afraid of her hints, I was turning away, but she caught my hand and held me with eager persistence.

"O, dearie, be warned in time! I know your danger now, and his as I knew your mother's long ago. Trust old Minette, and if you go to the mill to-day, go *alone*, and say nothing of the feeling that makes your eyes so bright, my pretty one!"

There was much sweet fondness and truthfulness in her tone that I stood irresolute. Before we parted Dr. Felix had signified his intention of taking me to my father's house instead of to the mill, which was certainly no place for the discussion of family affairs, and sending my father to me from thence, and I now told Minette so. She agreed slightly to my plan, even to the lips, and holding me tighter in her arms bade me think why Dr. Felix desired to encounter his enemy before I did myself.

"But *when he* has read Aunt Flavia's letter he can think evil of no one but himself, the unhappy man" I cried, as impatiently as I shrank off so long from my gloomy counsellor and my own forbodings as the careless wedding guest in the weird poem of the "Ancient Mariner." "Minette you are nervous this morning, so I will humour you. Give me a pen."

Thereupon I scribbled a hasty line to Dr. Felix, desiring him to meet me at the mill in the course of an hour instead of the original arrangement, and leaving this missive in the hands of the hotel clerk to be given when he called, I set forth alone upon my venture. During the drive to the mill the excitement of my expectations made each moment seem an hour, and I sprang out when the coach stopped with such hurry and precocupation of mind that I did not notice at first that the person who opened the door for me was not the driver. If I had seen a phantom from another world I could not have turned more white at the sight of the happy, human face of Sydney Spencer.

In that instant I remembered with remorse that my great gain was his great loss, and sooner or later he must know. But what had happened that he looked at me with so glad an expression, and why was he here evidently waiting my appearance? Before I could ask a single question he had drawn my hand through his arm with a significant gesture for silence, and led me up to a tall, broad-shouldered man in a workman's cap and jacket, whom I immediately supposed to be the foreman of the mill. He had his back to me when thence, and seemed still preoccupied with some business annoyance, frowning even as he jerked his cap to me with scant courtesy, and looking in surly silence not at me but my companion.

"This is—" began Syd eagerly. He was not allowed to continue.

"If they pay me wages, have had enough talk this morning, you need not speak for this lady, she can explain her own business to Mr. Doolittle." With which brusque and unceremonious speech the man signed me to follow him, totally ignoring any other presence.

"It is his way," whispered Syd, hurriedly, seeming not the least offended. "Take courage Letty whatever is said. There is a change in him to-day."

With my heart beating all the faster for this doubtful encouragement, I followed my morose conductor. We passed the yard busy and alive with the mighty roar of its machinery, and entered a large office, out of which opened a smaller room, in which I should have supposed the man was hardly large enough to hold the desk and couple of stools which comprised the furniture. I had always understood that his self was the Moloch to which my father immolated every natural feeling and necessary comfort of life, but I never realized it so fully as now, shuddering at the broken pane of glass in the dingy window, the bare uncarpeted floor, which my silken skirts swept over daintily, The larger room was well—nay, handsomely—furnished. This, the especial sanctum of a millionaire, looked more like the cell of an ascetic.

"Where is Mr. Doolittle?" I faltered, perching myself forlornly on one of the high stools, and looking up into the forbidding face of the foreman. And the grim sarcasm of his smile was only exceeded by the tone in which he replied:

"Madame, you see at one and the same time the servant and the master of Doolittle's mills."

Did he know who I was that he could speak—that he could look at me with so little emotion, while I was panting, breathless with mine; or was he as proud of the concealment of his feelings beneath a surly stoicism as the independence that impelled him to wear a worse coat than some of his poorest paid men? I could only look at him, pale and speechless, while perfectly composed, for his part, he closed and locked the door of his den: then seated himself at his desk with a mechanical air of business, demanded mine.

"You know it well, sir, when you took at me!" I cried; my voice betraying the want of feeling surmounting every dread. But I began to be aware directly I had spoken this that the rigidity of the face had softened off me from the time I was assumed to hide a tender or a terrible emotion at the vivid resemblance I bore to my hapless mother. I saw the man grind his teeth and observe his twitching lips before he could reply or look at me again; but his will was potent over his passions, and with a steady voice he read a memorandum to the effect that "a person calling herself Celestia Doolittle would call upon him at three o.clock P. M."

"And you are before your time," said the manufacturer, briefly, still by rote at the opposite wall, as though addressing an unpunctual employee.

Hitherto I had struggled successfully to keep calm and bear the pain of this reception in silence for proud, as well as polite reasons; but now it rushed upon me with a sense of supercilious contempt I had never experienced before, that I was lowering alike my cause and myself to little purpose, save that of satisfying the malignant humor of a harsh, disappointed and unforgiving man, who could hug to himself a grudge until it grew to him, and slowly but surely corroded his better nature. It was for the sake of justice, to clear my own good name and to establish free from every blemish the reputation of the benefactor of us all, aye, even of his self-made enemy who now surveyed me with his cold, inhuman eyes, that I cared to prosecute my claim still further, but in a different fashion, with a pride as stubborn as that of the parent who disowned me. Sparkling in my glance, thrilling in my voice, I replied:

"The natural instincts of affection, honor and justice, sir, are not recorded in business memoranda or muted out in business hours; but you have shown me that although the heart of the father may be dead, the interests of the millowner are as keenly susceptible as ever. From you I will never ask again an acknowledgment that would save us both from public exposure; and yet my just claims shall be recognized and proclaimed by the business world you worship in the city of your birth and ambitions."

I had struck the right key at last. Horace Doolittle was moved by daring of speech and determination of manner, as he never would have been by a woman's tears. His child appealed to him at first only with timid glances and fearful patience truly feminine and he scorned, he insulted her as an imposter; but when a spirit kindred to his own awoke and threatened him, he recognized her claims by word of mouth as he had already in his secret heart.

"You have *her* face, he muttered, in an unsteady voice, extending a powerful hand to me that trembled strangely too, "but not her voice, thank the Lord, of music and deceit. But my girl, I have only been trying you, I'll own. This has already proved I've done you injustice many a year," and here he pointed to Aunt Flavia's diary still left upon his desk, "and this that I am willing to make amends."

He put a paper in my hand, dated that very morning, in which I found myself set down as his daughter and sole inheritor of all his real and personal estate, including Doolittle's mills. So sudden, so swift was this man in all his calculations, whether for good or ill, to make full atonement and commit a fearful crime were instantaneous effects of the same savage but magnanimous mind. He would do his daughter full and ample justice now he was assured in his "mind of her right to it, but that was all. Any further claim to his affections, any desire to bend his will to mine, he seemed for some unaccountable reason to favor Syd's pretensions. But he did not press the point, only said drily, as I was recalling up valuable time, he was so feverishly hurried in his talk or falling into absent fits with his eyes fastened with an uneasy frown on the face of my companion. Was he regretting the injustice he had once done in thought and deed to Dr. Felix, or was he struggling how best to make him reparation? I thought the latter, but it would do him honor. I had been so lately and wonderfully freed from all my cares, life had bloomed out into such fair promise within a few short hours, the world was so gay and thoughtless as a child in the reaction of my spirits and refused even to the sudden reappearance of Syd's pale face at my side more than a momentary regret. The poor boy knew all now, I had seen him speak to my father before he approached us, walking a little apart, engrossed with each other. I did not need his low spoken words, uttered presently when none other could hear, to convince me he was noble and unselfish to the last in his love.

"It is a hard stroke, but I can survive it while you look so happy dear. My rose is in good care, I cannot quarrel with the robber."

And the trouble of his heart was gallantly conquered in the frank smile with which he turned and gave his hand to Dr. Felix. It was at this moment, when I could not look up for the rush of sudden tears, and the two men were too moved to exchange any other greeting than a firm grasp of each other's hands, that *my* father's quick brusque voice recalled us to ourselves. He came up addressing himself to Dr. Felix specially, and for the very first time in my hearing.

"Dr. Felix, my daughter told me just now you were as ignorant as herself how we manage to have the disgusting ore metal. If you will step here a moment you can see for yourselves."

"Did you have the audacity to include me in your woeful state of ignorance?" asked Dr. Felix, smiling as we all obeyed.

I did not remember having said anything of the kind to my father about him, or exhibited any interest in this respect, but supposed he had mistaken one or the other of my numerous silly questions.

"For you know," I added with a laugh, "it will be long before I learn any of the truly useful arts but that of excusing my own deficiencies, and I am only a new hand at Doolittle mills."

Led by the manufacturer, we were now in a part of the mill where men passed constantly to and fro from their work in different parts, and the first object on which our eyes rested was a monster wheel set up above our heads against one of the large upright pieces of the frame of the mill. The wheel had evidently just been set up, for men were there even yet gathered round looking up to see if it was in right position before taking away the ladder by which they had mounted.

"Clear out of the way boys, right smart now," cried my father, in that good natured imperious voice that his men understood too well to resent, "your work's done, what's the good of waiting to tell me you wished you'd done it better? Hold on with that ladder, I want it."

"Shall I help you sir?" said Syd, seeing he was about unassisted to replace the ladder in its former position leaning against the frame.

With unwonted gentleness my father looked around at the speaker. I can see him now in the fading light of that declining day, the grey hairs, the stern lips locked to sudden purpose, the sunken eyes into which had grown the sudden glow of a rekindled fire.

"Stand back, boy; you never injured me, and yon wheel *might* fall. You, sir," and there he turned, with a strange ease, to Dr. Felix, "fear nothing for yourself, I know, in helping Celestia's father; but the ladder is safe now. I only keep it here in order to go up and satisfy myself the job is done well. Come and look at the new spur wheel, Doctor, unless you are afraid it will fall.

No wonder the face of my lover flushed at the covert insult of the mill owner's last words, spoken as he stood himself directly beneath the mighty wheel, resting one hand carelessly on the ladder that he had now raised to the desired position, but closer to the wheel than it had been before, almost touching it; but then of course my father understood such things, and it must need more than a touch to move yon wooden monster, and jeopardize his own life.

Offended as he was at the doubt thrown on his courage, Dr. Felix might have resented such, but for my sake he commanded himself and stepped forward with a haughty obedience. And there the two men that had loved the same woman, fought the same hard battle of life, receiving wounds of equal anguish, stood side by side with death overhead.

"Brother Syd, it is quite safe, why won't you let me go, too?" I cried, impatiently, putting back the hand he extended to arrest me, wondering why his eyes should shine just then so bright and watchful.

"Quite safe, but I don't like that ladder so close to the wheel, to shake one would move the other, and God knows—"

Ah, yes; self-devoted, true heart to the last, God knows why your life paid the price for one selfish woman's happiness. The words upon his lips were never finished. With a cry that rings yet in my ears, a brave, devoted look, that will haunt me till I die, Syd darts from my side. I saw, I realized a hideous scheme, a hideous crime. The next instant I saw the guilty hand raised to violently push the ladder on which it rested. I saw the fiendish distortion of the face, the calm unconsciousness of peril in the other; then the swift figure that like a flash came between the two. A crash like thunder fills my ears, a blood-stained vision swims before my eyes, but I have not fainted, the blessed gift of unconsciousness will not come to rob my senses of a single horror. A rough workman with his eyes full of tears steps before me in order that I shall not see what the rest are trying to remove from under the great fallen wheel, and when I move him fiercely back and persist in ascertaining for myself the worst, he throws his coat down over it, averting his own pale face. But I have seen enough already. It is impossible to identify the brutalized object of the ghastly mass that looked into mine but a few minutes ago with this frightful, bleeding mass they bear away, but I know he is dead, dead, dead! Gone out of my life as no one else why do they all whisper each other to take away that poor lady, his wife." I am not alone. A swarm of faces, kind, friendly, pitiful, meet my own. I am one of a great calamity fills the mill, void of a master now; but I *feel* alone with that great prone wheel and the pool of blood beside it. A merciful God whom seldom sends a sorrow greater than we can bear relieves the darkest of my anticipations at last. A ring is silently brought to me by the man in whose hand it had rolled, and I recognized it as one worn by Sydny Spencer, not my Felix into whose living face of sorrow and regret I wildly gaze.

"Did you think I was gone, also, with those—those—two," said his well known voice, soothing me. "O, Celestia, he died to save my life for you."

A few more words tell me all. In dashing aside Felix as the wheel fell, his preserver could not save himself. In my unhappy father, so that the engine of destruction fell on both instead of the one victim contemplated. It is only I and the noble dead that know the secret of Horace Doolittle's attempted crime. He perished in its execution, and why should the husband of his child know more than the world of the unconscious that mourn the vacant place of the great manufacturer?

And as to his men, those to whom he spoke ever humbly and respectfully, generously, they execrate to this day the fearful *accident* that deprived them of a good master with the fall of the spur wheel at Doolittle mills.

So let his memory rest unshadowed by the wrong his daughter sorrows for.

* * * *

One sunshiny Sabbath morning while I yet wore my mourning dress, and my heart was yet too saddened to desire any gayer marriage garments, Dr. Felix and I were married. The remembrance of the grand and fashionable ceremony that made Celestia Doolittle had once contemplated as the grand *finale* to all her coquetries, made me smile once unconsciously and merrily as of old, when we left the little country church and strolled homeward to the pretty English village where Dr. Felix had rented a more than the previous season's long abandoned. This was the same parish in which he started his first practice long ago, which he had given up to follow his unfortunate first love to America. And he tells me, putting a posey of spring flowers in my hand, that he intends to grow young again—as young as myself—in the scenes of his youth. The hedges are full of blossoms; the birds, building their nests, are full of song, and the novelty of a new country and new people is beginning to change into an assured and exquisite sense of rest and home.

"Soon I will see my lily ruddy as an English rose," my English husband is saying, "and you, sweetheart, in the great step I have taken or the secluded life and small cares that must be ours for many years, but I am a little doubtful of the strength of mind that is in me, for a pining for domestic life, until most unexpectedly that strength of mind is put to the test.

A gay riding party of ladies and gentlemen have entered the field in which we loiter, and one of them, in the act of dismounting, rides up to me with an exclamation of delight and astonishment.

It is Delia Dipwell, *nee* Drummond, but so wan, so haggard, so devoid of youth and buoyancy that I hardly know her.

I have heard all about your *escapade*, Lyle, and your wilful, but dear little Letty," she cries, with something of the old vivacity, "Mamma told me you had eloped after poor Mrs. Courtenay's death and forbid me to mention your name again in her hearing. But Letty tell me," and here she mutters, affectionate girl lowered her voice, mysteriously looking at Dr. Felix, who moved away smiling thereupon, "tell me *how* do you live, and can you be happy, really a happy woman and *married?*"

"Are you Delia?" I said, looking her steadily in the face.

"I'd die to-morrow if I were not afraid of the pain," she replied, characteristically, "and nobody would be sorry for me but my dress maker, Letty. I hate money now for myself, but if you want any—"

I interrupted her unmusical mirth, moved, too, by the mingled pity and envy of my old associate. "Delia, Felix and I have a large property in America when we care to return to live, but it is a whim of mine to try if we can't live without it for awhile. I am afraid of rich married people now Del."

"I know," she returned, meaningly, while a miserable guilty shadow crossed her face, "but it is too late now for me and —and poor Sumner." She turned her head away resolutely to avoid my gaze of pain and pity and rode back to her party.

Drawing a deep breath, I stood gazing after her, my girlish partner in many a pleasure, the pride of the fashionable set in which we had both once moved, and the women of blighted good impulses fallen, miserable victim to the period in which she lived, and the usages of the "best society."

"Mrs. Dipwell has been exciting your old ambitions and vanities with the story of her own, or you would not look so pale my little wife," said Dr. Felix, returning to my side, and lifting my drooping face to view. But I think the smile upon it satisfied him, as I answered fervently:

"I think God this moment, more earnestly than ever, that I can rule the happiness of my new life, and am no longer a society slave, a disappointed woman, or one of 'The salt of the earth.'"

FINIS.

FIRE IN TIDIOUTE.

Nineteen Buildings Destroyed—Loss One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TIDIOUTE, PA., March 22, 1875.

A large fire broke out this morning, at four o'clock, and destroyed nineteen places of business in the heart of the town. Justices' dockets for sixteen years and the borough records all destroyed. Among those burned out are Day & Company, Tidioute and Triumph Hill Oil Company; A. J. Thompson, oil, coal and benzine dealer, with fine office and dwelling above; John Siggin's dry goods store; Dunn & Culver, wholesale and retail grocers; Chaffey's grocery store; Gillespie's boot and shoe store, Henry Fullpart's butcher shop, W. A. Green's restaurant, and Greenthal's, and Simon's clothing store. The loss is $100,000, insurance $20,000. The fire was unquestionably incendiary, but no arrests have been made.

ST. LOUIS.

Decision of the Keokuk Northern Line Suit.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—A long pending suit, involving the validity of the sale of 1,518 shares of stock in the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company to W. T. Davidson, was decided by Judge Krum, of the Circuit Court, to-day, in Davidson's favor. The motion of Davidson, to dissolve an injunction granted some time ago to restrain him from voting, selling or in any way disposing of this stock, was granted.

HARRISBURG.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 18, 1875.

The Senate met at ten o'clock, the Lieutenant Governor in the chair.

The following bill passed third reading:

An act to make appropriations for the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Roebuck, was adopted:

Resolved, If the House of Representatives concur, That the joint rule, which prevents the presentation of bills to the Governor for his signature after eight o'clock on the morning of final adjournment, be dispensed with, for the purpose of allowing the presentation to His Excellency of Senate bill No. 98, an act to regulate the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics in this State.

Mr. Strang offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, if the House concur, That a committee of three be appointed on the part of the Senate to confer with a similar committee on the part of the House (if the House should appoint such committee) to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor, and inform him that the General Assembly will adjourn this day at twelve o'clock, noon, to meet in adjourned annual session on the first Tuesday of January, 1876; and also to ascertain if he has any communication which he desires to lay before the Legislature.

Messrs. Strang, Jones and Wood were appointed such committee on the part of the Senate.

The following nominations by the Governor were confirmed: James Starr, to be Brigadier General, First Division, National Guard; Louis Wagner, to be Brigadier General, Second Brigade, First Division. Notaries Public—Wm. M. Claney, Allegheny city; Wm. C. Haus, Mercer; John Falkwood and Max Schamberg, Pittsburgh.

The bill to regulate the practice of medicine passed finally.

Mr. Rutan offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be, and they are hereby tendered to Hon. John Latta, President, and Hon. Geo. H. Cutler, President *pro tem*, of the Senate, for the ability, impartiality and uniform courtesy with which they have discharged the duties of their station.

Mr. Rutan made an eloquent and impressive speech on the above resolution, closing with the following sentiment: "Mentors, as we work out the problem, and, asking pardon of those whom I may have offended, expecting you to believe me when I say I have always been actuated by the best intentions, I subscribe to haps mistaken in cases of giving offense) I bid you adieu."

Mr. Chalfant, Democrat, followed in a concise and appropriate address, which was attentively listened to, closing as follows: "Although we may differ politically, we have reached at this period an oasis where we can meet each other on the altar of friendship and wish each other well. In conclusion, I bid you all a heartfelt adieu; and may God speed you in all your future journeyings."

Remarks were also made by Messrs. Rowland, Wood and Maclay.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cutler and the Lieutenant Governor, in a few remarks, thanked the Senate for the compliment.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, reported that he had no further communications to submit to the Senate.

Mr. Dill offered the following, which was unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to Hon. Russell Errett, Editor of the Commercial, for his fidelity and uniform courtesy with which he has discharged the duties of his office.

Appropriate resolutions were also tendered to the minor officers of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Strang, the Senate proceeded to the election of President *pro tem*.

Mr. Jones nominated Elisha W. Davis. Mr. Albright nominated Andrew H. Dill. Mr. Davis was elected—the vote being as follows: Yeas 28, Dill 22.

Mr. Davis made a lengthy speech, returning thanks for the honor conferred, after which Judge Pearson administered the oath of office to Mr. Davis.

The thanks of the Senate were tendered to the clergy of Harrisburg for their services.

The Lieutenant Governor then announced the Senate was adjourned sine die.

HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Spicer to have a warrant drawn in favor of the widow of Wm. H. Fagan for his pay for the session of 1874, deceased.

Mr. Christy called up the Senate resolution providing that all unfinished business shall fall upon adjournment.

The following resolution was read, as follows: "Resolved, if the House concur, That the following be added as a joint rule of the Senate and House: Rule 12. No bill, resolution or report introduced after the close of a regular session shall be considered at any adjourned annual session, unless again introduced in regular order."

This resolution was discussed by gentlemen in speeches of some length, who wish to commence next session *de novo*. The resolution was opposed on the ground that all bills left over, although, as it turned out, they would have fared as well if they had. They forced it up, however, out of its place, to the exclusion of everything else, and the best part of the day was wasted over it. After wrangling over it until late in the afternoon, the vote upon its final passage stood 100 to 93—just one short of the regular number. So there was a day thrown away for nothing.

The House then tried its hand upon another thorny subject, the New County bill; and having failed upon it for the night, it, too, turned up its toes to the daisies. A bill from the House, to provide for the removal of counsel was passed finally. At the same time. It was got up for the benefit of some one of the factions in Elk county, in particular, of the Democratic. In general this New County bill; also, was originally intended for punishing the formation of Lackawanna county out of Luzerne; was amended to suit the meridian of Minnequa, and was then finally killed out of charity to Scranton, Wilkesville, being a general bill all the time, and in no way local. Lackawanna and Minnequa turned on it and rent it.

These instances both show how utterly difficult it is to frame a general law for any particular case. When it has been finally licked into shape to suit any particular spot or interest, it becomes obnoxious to every other spot of that special interest. We have been so long used to framing special laws for localities, almost impossible to adapt general laws so as to meet special wants alone.

The House then took up and adopted the Senate rule to treat all bills not acted on finally at this session as dying with the close of it. The Senate is committed to this view by its action, but the House insists upon treating all unfinished business as pending at the next annual session at the point where it was dropped at this. The bill being the case, the House will begin, when it meets again, where it left off on the day of adjournment.

The committee appointed to wait upon the question in that body, also, next winter. The Boom bill was read a first time on Thursday, and when the Senate again meets, a motion will be made to proceed to its second reading. In that way a test question can be made.

The difference between the House and the Senate is, however, a radical one. The Senate was elected for two years, and is a continuous body; but the Senate, in this one instance in its history, is not. The new Constitution, when it came into operation, found eleven Senators in office whose terms of service expire until 1875, and hence the election of Senators in 1874 could not make the Senate a continuous, unbroken body until 1876. There will be eleven new Senators to elect in 1875, for one year, and seven for three years. Mr. Platt will, when the Senate again meets it will not be the same body which adjourned today. This fact, alone, is sufficient to upset the notion that the adjourned annual session of 1876 is out a continuation of the late session.

The Democratic House has been a complete and perfect failure. It has not accomplished a single one of the many things it promised, or promised to undertake, and has failed to redeem a single one of the pledges made on its behalf. It was going to investigate fraudulent reduce the number of officers; cut down salaries, and a score of other reforms of economy, ness and sturdy reform. Its attempt at investigation has failed; it has not reduced salaries, in a single instance, nor has it tried to do so, and it has filled every office it could get its grasp on, increasing the appointments to double the number of officers. It has been a noisy, turbulent and a disgracefully rowdy establishment from the start. Its every substance has been a reproach to the State, and while its opponents might have been equal to it in will, its ability to do anything good or right has been of the most limited description. One such contemptible example is enough to blot the history of a century. SPECIAL.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 20, 1875.

The Democratic members, of the House of Representatives, left here under a double disappointment. In the first place, they fully expected, up to noon of the 18th, that the Governor would be compelled to call an extra session of the Legislature, which would give them a new lease of life; and in the second place, they found, when they presented the warrants for their pay at the Treasurer's office, that there was no money to pay them with. They could not believe their ears when told that they could not be paid. "Are you in earnest?" they asked the State Treasurer, fondly cherishing the hope he would say it was all a joke; and when assured that it was really in earnest, they turned away with a terrible depth of sadness depicted on their faces.

These same men also did all they could to prevent the flow of money into the general fund of the Treasury. They were shown, conclusively, that, unless the legislation of last winter upon the subject of revenue, has amended by it, the general fund of the Treasury was not equal to the demands upon it, and they wilfully refused to make the required amendment, and left the session adjourned with them full knowledge of the fact that they had not provided the ways and means to carry on the State government, as they were bound to do. Yet, when they come to ask for their own pay, they professed the utmost astonishment that there was no money to pay them with.

Where was it, pray, that there was no money to the fore? Was it not their own? They were asked to provide it, and they refused to do so. Their explanation at not being met promptly with the spondulicks which they had themselves withheld? The boyish adage that you cannot have your cake, and eat it at the same time, is commended to their consideration. You cannot withhold supplies, and receive them, at one operation. The representatives of the people must first relinquish the money, before asking for their share of it.

The entire question of revenue involved in this controversy is a very simple one. The Democratic party did not appear to be satisfied with the present tax law, and the tax law of 1874 was passed in consequence. It imposes all the taxes now levied for State purposes. The first section imposes a tax of one mill a tax of nine mills upon the dividends or earnings of transportation companies, and the fifth section imposed a tax of five mills upon the dividends or earnings of all *other* corporations. The eighth section provided that the revenue derived under section *four* should go to the sinking fund, and the revenue from all sources under the other sections of the act, should go into the general fund.

This act was complete in itself, and the State officers are content to leave it unchanged. It gives to the general fund, as it was designed to do, all the revenue it needs, and to the sinking fund enough, but not too much, for its requirements. No amendment of that act is either asked or desired, and if there had been no subsequent legislation to interfere with it, there would have been no trouble to experienced which has since befallen. The Democratic Senators, in the debate on this subject, said they were willing to agree with the House, but with the defective financial legislation of the Republicans, who had shown themselves incompetent to carry on the State government. It so happens, however, that there is no defect in the financial legislation referred to. It is perfect as it stands.

But, at the present session at which this Revenue bill was passed it became necessary to pass also a bill regulating the sinking fund. This bill originated in a different quarter, and was arranged by other hands, but at the same time, and the two bills ran along parallel with but independent of each other. There was not the opportunity to make the two absolutely harmonious, and it is not therefore surprising that, in attempting to make one the sentence of the other, sufficient care was not taken to employ the same language, in both, in reference to the same subject.

In consequently happens that while the tax law directs that the revenue from transportation companies, only, shall go to the sinking fund, and the revenue from other corporations to the general fund, the Sinking Fund act, approved a few days afterwards, enacts that the tax from *all* corporations shall go into the sinking fund. The intention was to say "All transportation companies," but the words "all corporations" were used instead, and the result is that, as the Sinking Fund act was passed last, it annuls the tax law which gave to the sinking fund the revenue from transportation companies alone.

This conflict between the two laws was the result, not of design, but of that working at cross purposes which comes of legislating upon the same subject in two different acts. Both acts were under the supervision of the best legal minds in both branches, including Mr. Wallace and other Democratic lawyers; and the conflict follows from a mere oversight which nothing but experience could detect.

And when it was detected and pointed out, it was as idle as was to be expected that the remedy should be promptly applied. Yet it has not been. Why? Because of the perversity, or stupidity, or the pure cussedness of the Democratic majority in the House.

Three reasons have been trumped up for this refusal to correct a purely accidental conflict in the legislation of last winter. I will take them *seriatim*.

The first is that it was a plan to rob the sinking fund, which is simply not true. The bill to remedy the defect referred to did not take a dollar out of the sinking fund. It simply provided that from January 1, 1875, the revenues of the sinking fund from taxation should be confined exclusively to the receipts from taxes upon transportation companies, as provided by the tax law of last year. All the money realized by the sinking fund from the tax on corporations generally, up to the time the Legislature met, was left untouched by the bill. So *that* excuse amounts to nothing.

The second is that the bill was not a revenue measure, and could, therefore, be originated in the Senate as well as the House. Republicans of the Senate did not originate it in that body, they are equally to blame for the failure to pass the law. The conclusion does not follow from the premises. No objection was made to the bill as it was introduced in the House. It was reported favorably, passed first and second reading without question; and no partisan objection having been made to it, the Republicans of the Senate were led to believe it would go through the House without opposition. It was only when it became too late to introduce a similar measure in the Senate that the cloven foot was shown in the opposition. The opposition was purposely held back to deceive the Republicans of the Senate into a fatal confidence of its passage, and, when they were powerless to act, it was brought forward in all its hostility to the bill as it was sprung upon the public. It was a deliberate act of treachery, intended to embarrass the State government for want of means to carry on its business, and it was developed only when too late to remedy it. This is what comes of trusting to faithless men. The bad faith practiced in this case was as criminal as the act of withholding the supplies.

Leaving this out of view, altogether, however, I cannot see how a neglect of duty on the part of the House can justify a neglect on the part of the House. Two wrongs do not make one right. The House has been sent to the House in the early part of the session, and it had abundant time to act on it long before it did. The House is the taxing power of the State; and although this was not a tax law, strictly speaking, it was a law designating the methods of applying the revenues from taxes, and it was manifestly proper that it should originate with the direct representatives of the people. It was their duty either to pass it or reject it, promptly, without reference to the action of the Senate, and it is entirely plea to put in the fact that should have originated in the Senate because it *might* have originated there. The power of the House to originate it is not thrown away, and that body must share the responsibility upon the shoulders of the Senate.

The third reason given is that the Democratic House was goaded to frenzy by the refusal of the Senate to permit an investigation into the condition of the State Treasury, and therefore defeated the bill. But this did not prevent. Mr. Platt, in the Senate debate on Wednesday night last, said that the House had passed a concurrent resolution for an investigation, and the Senate had detained it by not being asked. When? he backed out from that and said the resolution had been smothered in the Finance Committee. Upon being asked, again. When? he again backed out, and said, well, the Senate had given the House notice, virtually, that it would adopt no such resolution; all of which was too thin and ridiculous to be laughed at!

Now, the facts are that the House passed a resolution for an investigation by a House committee, exclusively; and when it found that the committee had no powers and could do nothing, a joint resolution was got up for the approval of both Houses, authorizing the House committee to employ a clerk and summon and pay witnesses. This joint resolution went through its three readings in the House, but *on its final passage it fell for want of a constitutional majority.* It never reached the Senate, in any shape, nor was the Senate ever asked, in any way, to act upon it. The question never came before the Senate in any shape, whatever, nor did the Senate ever express any opinion upon it, one way or another.

The only thing it ever did that could be construed into "notice," was its refusal to consent to any investigation into any matter whatever except in a lawful way. It insisted that all investigations involved expense, and expense could be incurred only by appropriations, and appropriations could be made only to meet expenses incurred by the State in pursuance of law, and a law involved the consent of both Houses of the Legislature, the law must be made first and the investigations afterwards. In other words, that investigations could not be had without the consent of both Houses first obtained. This position the Senate took in obedience to the Constitution, which prohibits the money drawn for any purpose not previously authorized by law, and the difference between it and the House was simply this: the House wanted to carry on an investigation in an illegal way, while the Senate persisted that it should be done only in a *legal* way.

Never, by word or action, did the Senate show any spirit of hostility to any investigation proposed to it. There has never been the slightest reason to suppose that it would not consent to an investigation of the Treasury, legally authorized and properly conducted. All it has ever asked is that investigations shall be regarded as legislative acts, and be participated in by both Houses. And that was the kind of investigation the Democrats did not want.

The fact is that the Democrats know, and cannot conceal, their knowledge, that the Democratic House was a flat failure from the start; that it has disgraced the party as well as the State, that it has failed in most, its responsibilities, and has come miserably short of what was expected of it. Its failure to supply the means to carry on the State government, they feel thoroughly ashamed of, and they are mortified to think that their chances to do something to help the party in the State have been calmly thrown away. And now, they argue, among themselves, it will never do to let the party suffer from the blunders of this stupid Democratic House, and hence the cry must be raised that somebody else is to blame. The report of the Democratic members of the Finance Committee of the Senate, in answer to that made by Mr. Rutan, on the failure of the House to do its duty, was intended simply to throw dirt into the public eyes to keep them from seeing the real state of the case. This has been Democratic policy from time immemorial—throw dust until everyone is blinded, and then get out of it as easily as possible.

The suffering charitable institutions of the State, that have to wait a year for any chance of State help, know just how and by whom their wants were struck down, and will hold the guilty ones to a strict account-ability.

The Democrats came here at the opening of the session expecting to be able to make a great deal of political capital, and have ended it by losing what little they had. They came here for wool and have gone home shorn. Hence all SPECIAL.

Full List of Acts of the Legislature Approved by the Governor.

An act relating to return of writs and other process in courts which are abolished or changed by the provisions of the Constitution. Approved February 28, 1875.

An act relative to the establishment and jurisdiction of magistrates' courts in the city of Philadelphia. Approved February 5.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act relative to roads and public highways in Fulton and Salisbury townships, in Lancaster county,' approved March 26, 1868, extending the same to Providence township, in said county," approved February 5, 1870. Approved February 12.

An act supplementary to the act approved the second day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An act authorizing the formation of partnership associations in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of the association except under certain circumstances," authorizing such associations to use a common seal in the execution of deeds, bonds and mortgages, and to acknowledge such instruments by their chairman and treasurer. Approved February 19, 1875.

A supplement to the act, entitled "An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth." Approved March 31, 1860, for the defining the offense of kidnapping, and affixing additional penalties thereto. Approved February 25.

An act directing the manner in which the courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, shall detail one or more of their judges to hold the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Allegheny county and validating the detail heretofore made. Approved February 27.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act extending the Penn township road-law, in the county of Allegheny, to Indiana and Wilkins townships in said county," approved the 27th day of April, A. D. 1870, and to validates to said township of Indiana. Approved March 3, 1875.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act relating to certain fees to be paid by the county of Dauphin, for arrests and committments of inebriates, vagrants and disorderly persons in the city of Harrisburg." Approved March 6th.

An act authorizing the holding of orphans courts by other than the regularly commissioned judges in certain cases. Approved March 4

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1875.

THE Internal Revenue collections for the first seven months of the current fiscal year foot up $81,388,618, against $57,531,813 for the corresponding period of last year.

THERE is a Democrat in Manchester (N. H.) who voted seven times, and tried to vote an eighth time, on the 9th. There were many others like him who have not yet been found out.

THE exports from the port of New York amounted to $5,127,000 last week, against $4,751,438 for the corresponding week of last year, and $4,068,273 for the same week in 1873. This is the first time this year in which the weekly exports have exceeded those of 1874, and it constitutes another of the hopeful business signs of the hour.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that dividends declared by railway companies, banks and other corporations, as profit made in the last five months of 1871, were liable to an income tax of two and a half per cent. This decision secures to the Government some three million dollars.

WE ARE again approaching a season of dividends. On the 1st of April all the annual settlements among farmers in the Middle and New England States are made, while in May the Treasury will disburse a large amount for interest and principal of the public debt, and railway and other corporations also pay out freely for dividends and interest. All these various disbursements must be taken into account in considering the present and future financial outlook, because, on the signs presage a fresh industrial impetus.

THE Louisiana resolution, indorsing the President's course in sustaining the KELLOGG government, has passed the Senate by a party vote, much to the chagrin and discomfort of the Democrats. Every Democratic Senator who was loaded with a speech fired it off on this resolution; but beyond exposing the weakness of some, the folly of others, and the treason of a few of the elder Bourbons, the speech-making produced no results. The Democrats had all the talk to themselves, and the chances are that they said enough silly things to work injury to their own cause, without damaging ours in the least.

THE bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company held a meeting in New York city a few days since, at which it was determined to take steps to hurry the completion of this great national highway. A committee of seven was appointed to confer with the stockholders and decide upon some method of action to overcome the present inactivity. We hope, for the sake of all parties concerned, as well as for the country at large, that they may be able to open the way for a resumption of work. Prosperity would return rapidly if a beginning could be made that would break up the present enforced idleness.

GOVERNOR CURTIN says that there are fifteen thousand Liberal Republicans in Pennsylvania, and that it was their votes which decided the contest in favor of the Democrats last fall. If the Governor will drop a cipher from his figures he will come much nearer to the truth; and as to his little band using the balance of power, last year, where, let us ask, were these voters in 1872 and 1873? Did they not vote with the Democracy then, just as they did in 1874? The Democracy got all the advantage which Liberal Republicanism could possibly give it, in 1872, and it did them mighty little good then, according to our recollection.

THE Democratic prospect is not a whit more encouraging in New York than in Pennsylvania. The Troy *Press*, for instance, says that "it will be well for our rich leaders to recognize at once the fact which is patent to the underlings, that the Democratic party is not yet 'out of the wood,' and a few more grave blunders will lose it the next Presidency. Already the outlook is not nearly so good as it was three months ago." The capacity of the Democrats for making asses of themselves is unbounded. The New York Democrats, however, have an advantage in that respect, over ours, in that their Legislature sits at least a hundred days, while ours was allowed but seventy-three.

THE prediction of Professor TICE, of St. Louis, in a paper on meteorological cycles, published in the St. Louis *Democrat* in the early part of last month, to the effect that our earth and the atmosphere were about to be influenced by the then approaching equinox of Venus, which would occur on or about the 5th of March, and that during the perturbation we should have "heavy rains, fierce gales, possibly tornadoes, and probably earthquakes, especially in earthquake countries," has been singularly verified by the actual facts. Two shocks of an earthquake have been felt in Tennessee, one in California, and a third in one in Mexico; tornadoes of the most destructive character have swept over different parts of the country; gales and shipwrecks are reported from all directions, and there has hardly been a day during the month that a snow or rain storm has not prevailed in some locality on the continent. The extraordinary character of these phenomena is indisputable. The question is, are they the sequences of a special physical cause, as Professor TICE maintains, and can they be foretold so far in advance of their occurrence, and with such clear particularity, as he contends? It is a subject worthy of close investigation by scientists.

IT IS not generally known that the domestic Money Order branch of the Post-office Department has heretofore been conducted at a loss of upward of a hundred thousand dollars a year, and that a new law increasing the rates was passed by Congress at its last session, to go into effect on the first of July. Fully seven-eighths of the money orders issued are for sums under ten dollars, which at present cost only five cents, while it costs the Government seven cents and a fraction to issue an order. Under the new law the rates will be ten cents for any sum up to fifteen dollars; over fifteen dollars and not exceeding thirty dollars, fifteen cents; over thirty dollars and not exceeding forty dollars, twenty cents; over forty dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, twenty-five cents. This increase of rates, it is estimated, will increase the revenue in about the same ratio as it has heretofore decreased, without inflicting hardship on those using this branch of the service. Arrangements are also nearly completed for the establishment of a money order system between the United States and Canada, the necessary inspection having been made by the postal authorities. The movement will supply a want which has been long felt in both countries.

CALIFORNIA certainly appears to be the most prosperous State in the Union. Last year there was shipped from San Francisco ten million centals of wheat and flour reduced from wheat, the value of which was $15,000,000. The State produced thirty-nine million three hundred thousand pounds of wool, and forwarded thirty-six million pounds, being a gain of seven million pounds over the production of 1873. The value of the wool exported was $8,000,000. The vineyards of the State produced enough not only to satisfy all demands for their products as fruit, but also to yield seven million gallons of good wine, and two hundred thousand gallons of brandy. The yield of bullion amounted to $20,300,531, showing a gain over 1873 of $2,247,608. The receipts of lumber at San Francisco were 253,000,000 feet, an increase of 50,000,000 over 1873. The imports of coal were 530,947 tons, or a gain of 77,375 tons, this increased consumption implying a corresponding growth of population and increased manufacturing industries. The consumption of pig iron for the year was 14,800 tons, or an excess of 5,600 tons over 1873, showing a marked increase of all manufactured articles for building, mining and other purposes. The best feature of the matter is, that this prosperity is not of a spasmodic character, but steady, normal and regular. California has a great future before it.

WE REFERRED, early in the winter, to the efforts of several of the Continental governments of Europe to prevent the introduction of the potato bug by prohibiting the importation of American potatoes, and expressed the conviction that the bug cannot be transmitted by the tubers of the potato plant. The bug attacks the leaves of the vine, but is never found in or on the tuber. At a meeting of the American Academy of Science held lately, Prof. RILEY took the same view. He said:

If it ever gets to Europe, it will most likely be carried there in the perfect beetle state on some vessel plying between the two continents. While the beetle, especially in the non-growing season, will live for months without food, the larva would perish in a few days without fresh potato-tops, and would, I believe, starve to death in the midst of a barrel of potatoes, even if it could get there without being crushed; for, while it so voraciously devours the vines, it does not touch the tubers. The eggs, which are quite soft and easily crushed, could, of course, only be carried over on the haulm or on the living plant, while there, is a mere possibility of the insect's transmission in this way, there is little probability of it, since the plants are not objects of commercial exchange, and the haulm, on account of its liability to rot, is not, so far as I can learn, used in packing. Besides, potatoes are mostly exported during that part of the year when there are neither eggs, larvæ nor potato vines in existence in the United States. There is only one other possible way of transmission, and that is in sufficiently large lumps of earth, either as larvæ, pupa, or beetle. Now, if the American dealers be required to carefully avoid the use of the haulm or shave, and to ship none but clean potatoes as free as possible from earth, the insect's transmission among the tubers will be impossible; and, when such precautions are so easily taken, there can be no advantage in the absolute prohibition of the traffic in American potatoes. The course recently adopted by the German Government is much more rational, and will prove a much better safeguard. It is to furnish vessels plying between the two countries with cards giving illustrated descriptions of the insect in all stages, with request that passengers and others observe any stray specimens that may be found. Let England and Ireland, together with the other European governments, co-operate with Germany in this plan, and have such a card posted in the warehouses of seaport towns and the meeting rooms of agricultural societies, and a possible evil will be much more likely avoided.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Canada is jealous of our new Cardinalship. A red hat makes little Bull mad.

The bread of life. They have taken a Michigan country church for a grist-mill.

John Mitchel breathed his last in the same room that his father and mother died in.

If gold goes up much further the "called bonds" will come in. That's about the situation.

The Rhode Island election will take place on April 7th, two days after that in Connecticut.

In Minnesota they call them "orthographical tournaments." Nothing like being high-toned.

Frank Moulton has leased twelve dock warehouses in Brooklyn. To preserve those trial documents?

In Berlin they call a street car a *pferdestrasseneisenbahnwagen*. But then they don't mean any harm by it.

Vessels adapted to the West India trade are in brisk demand at Philadelphia, and rates have an upward tendency.

The lecture season is closing. It has unquestionably left a great many lecture committees handsomely out of pocket.

If the fool killer wants to start a good-sized cemetery, he should take his station in the neighborhood of the Black Hills.

Tennessee has a Legislator named Ragland, who wants to turn that State into a rag-land, by issuing five million dollars in scrip.

High living has its penalties among cannibals as well as among white folks. The measles have broken out in the Fejee Islands.

The Foreign Money-Order Department has proved a great success, and in all probability a French branch will shortly be opened.

Thank fortune we shall not always have the report of the Beecher trial with us. Next summer a hot Presidential campaign will be opened.

They are running a new and powerful religion in Louisiana Island, whereby after three immersions all moral and physical infirmity is removed.

A prospecting party of two "Black Hill miners" recently went to Chicago, and in less than a week took $2,500 in cash out of a shaft of simpletons.

Andy has'nt carried the Constitution of the United States in his hat so long for nothing. He has discovered that we are living under a "stratocracy."

Immense deposits of cinnabar are being found in Oregon. The mountains are full of prospectors and new discoveries are being made every few days.

It is estimated that 65,000,000 bushels of wheat will be marketed within the next ninety days. At present Eastern prices, this would bring $78,000,000.

The Boston *Advertiser* estimates that three hundred cargoes of sugar and two hundred cargoes of molasses will be received at that port this year.

The steamship business between New Orleans and New York has declined fully two-thirds, and two of the weekly lines of steamships have been discontinued.

The Interior Department will, as soon as possible, dispatch a competent geologist to examine the Black Hills country, and ascertain accurately its mineral wealth.

The newest word in the language, is "blizzard," meaning a blinding storm of snow, rain, hail or sleet. How it came into being, or when, nobody seems to know.

The musk-rats along the Hudson river have built their nests much higher up the river bank this year than usual, all of which old boatmen say predicts a heavy freshet.

An ordinance prohibiting the ringing of church bells has been introduced in the New York Board of Aldermen, probably because the sound reminds them of their own heathenism.

In order to coax people to stay at home, Prussia is about to try the plan of dividing out the Crown lands into small lots, and allowing poor folk to acquire a few acres which they may call their own.

American annexation in the Orient. The Bey of Tunis has given the United States the title to the residence which has for many years been occupied by our Consul at Tunis, and it has been accepted.

The Chicago *Journal* claims that there are more educated men among the business classes of that city than among those of any other city in the world. Why don't the newspapers hire some of them?

A sedative process. It is said that the New Jersey climate has toned down the Yankee settlers of that State into quiet and slow-going equivalents of their neighbors, who had descended from the original colonists.

The *Atlantic Monthly* asserts that the Roman Catholic parochial schools in New York have already secured, for building purposes, $15 of public money to every $1 that has been given to other denominations.

A strange freak of a Massachusetts dog, the other day, was to catch a bantam hen, carry her a mile in his mouth and bury her under the snow. Fortunately for the hen, a woman saw the operation, and dug her out unhurt.

A game of cards saved ten miners from destruction by a recent avalanche in Cottonwood Canon. They had barely got seated in an unoccupied cabin, for that purpose, when the avalanche slid down the trail which they had left, carrying everything before it.

PERSONAL.

Joe Cephus has been arrested in Illinois as a common, one-horse thief. Shades of history, what is there in a name?

Captain H. D. Money, of the Winona, Miss., *Advance*, is Mayor of his town, thus verifying the old adage, "Money makes the Mayor go."

Civil rights in Kentucky are on the increase. In Bath county, a colored woman recently gave birth to twins, one as black as charcoal and the other almost white.

It is decided that *somebody* connected with Plymouth Church must be tried, and the New York Juvenile Guardian Society have pitched upon Halliday as the man.

Among the journalists who are booked for the much-talked-of voyage to Mexico are Ben. Perley Poore, the veteran correspondent.

Why not abolish colleges and erect State prisons instead? A convict in the Rhode Island prison has acquired Latin, Greek, Arabic, German, French, Italian and Spanish during the six years he has already been imprisoned, and is now at work on Hebrew.

The woman question is forcing its way into the scientific world. The statistical section of the British Association is under the influence of woman's rights advocates, and admits women as visitors; the ethnological society, which ceased to invite ladies to the meetings, when it fused into the anthropological institute, is now about to admit them, not only as visitors, but as members.

There is nothing like a gorgeous imagination. General Sheridan goes down to New Orleans in plain citizens' clothes, attended by one staff officer. This is converted by Andy Johnson into a "retinue of officers, with their glittering swords and regalia, who were to travel over the country and let the people, the sovereigns, the working and producing people of the country, see them in their splendor as the representatives of General Grant in that region of the country."

FIGHT WITH A BULL.

A Man in Cumberland County, Pa., Tossed by an Infuriated Animal—Brown Hair Turned Grey in a Few Minutes.

Under date of March 18th, a correspondent of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* writes:

Mr. Israel Miller, residing near McGarvey's bone mill, in East Pennsboro township, Cumberland county, on Tuesday, the 16th, had been to the above mill with a load of hay. Being detained on the road by the snow, it was after dark when he arrived at home. After driving into the barnyard, he unhitched his team. Upon going to the house he was informed by his wife that she had been too unwell to attend to the milking. He concluded to attend to the matter himself, and gathered up the buckets and proceeded to the barn (carelessly leaving the door ajar). After having milked several of the cows, and it being dark, he had not noticed the entrance of a bull, one of the Devon breed, and called by Mr. M. the "Old Patriarch." The animal while taken of position beside one of the cows in a stall, and Mr. Miller proceeded to milk, as he supposed the cow, when the unusual manipulation caused the bull to bellow about and furiously attack him in his sitting posture, forcing his horns through his clothing and making its way into the barn yard, all the while tossing his victim up and down in a frightful manner, and forced him into a snow bank. Starting on a run around the yard, the Patriarch gave Mr. Miller a toss in the air, when the coat of that gentleman came firmly fastened on the spring pole that he had secretly attached to the hay ladders when he left the bone mill for home, and he was utterly powerless to help himself, and was wholly at the mercy of the bull, which seemingly amused itself by nudging his victim as the pole descended, and sending him into the air time and again. The cries of Mr. Miller for help were heard by his neighbor, Mr. Sugars, who, upon going to his aid, was set upon by "Old Patriarch," and in a few minutes was seated under the front part of the wagon, secure from danger. The animal then returned to his amusement of tossing Mr. Miller into the air by striking against the end of the pole. Seeing no means of release from his unpleasant position, Mr. Miller requested Mr. Sugars to try and make his escape, procure a rifle and shoot the bull. The suggestion was immediately put into practice, and the end desired was speedily accomplished, the bull being brought down. When Mr. Miller was released from his perilous position, he was nearly exhausted from the effects of the goring he received in the unequal contest. He was carried to the house of Mr. Sugars, after which a physician was summoned. On examination it was ascertained that no bones had been broken. With care and good nursing it is thought that Mr. M. will soon recover. His hair, which was chestnut brown in color, has turned as white as wool, especially on the left side and rear portion of his head.

STATE NEWS.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has prohibited fortune telling.

Robert McKenna, aged seventeen, is on trial in Philadelphia for murder.

The publication of the *Cove Echo* has been resumed by Mr. B. H. Lehman.

A new and very fatal disease has appeared among the hogs in Lehigh county.

The Reading milkmen who adulterate or water the milk are having a rough time of it.

Two hundred shares of the stock of the Pottstown Park Association have been subscribed.

The wife of Rev. A. Armstrong, pastor of the Baptist church, Easton, died suddenly on the 20th.

The Derby Coal Company's property was sold under Mr. Casanova's judgment of $250,000, at Clearfield, on Monday, and purchased by Mr. Casanova.

Mr. James J. Creigh, a talented lawyer of West Chester, and publicly known as an eloquent lecturer, has been ordained into the ministry of the Episcopal Episcopal Church.

The editor of the Pittston *Comet* was thrown into the Susquehanna on Thursday, by the upsetting of a skiff plying across the river, and had a very narrow escape from drowning.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference, in session in Huntingdon, unanimously resolutionized against the repeal of the Local Option law. They resolved that the repeal is a violation of a sacred pledge, and tends to undermine the great principles of civil and religious liberty.

A girl about fifteen years of age died on Monday morning at the Rialto House, North Broad street, Philadelphia, of a dose of arsenic, bought for rat poisoning, and was employed as child's nurse in the family of Mr. Bookhamer, proprietor of the hotel, for several months past. A love affair was the cause of it.

The Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, have elected the Rev. Joseph H. Apple, D. D., pastor of Trinity of Pottstown, to the new Professorship of History and Archeology. Mr. Dubbs is at present pastor of Christ Reformed church, Philadelphia, of which the late Mr. Audenried was for many years a member. Dr. Dubbs is a able scholar, an eloquent preacher, and one of the rising men in the Reformed Church.

The coroner of Philadelphia is engaged in investigating a case of mysterious death, which will probably result in a verdict of death by violence, at the hands of parties unknown. The victim is supposed to be Joshua Leonard, or Leonard F. Dunn, who died at 105 Callowhill street, on Saturday afternoon, under suspicious circumstances. Two men named Harper and Cook, who occupied the same room with the victim, have been arrested, and are held to await further developments.

Mr. Jacob Deahl, residing at Tyrone, Blair county, is the owner of a relic in the shape of a silk vest made in Continental style, in the year 1760, for Blair McClenahan, Philadelphia, as part of his wedding suit. It is said that General Washington was groomsman at the wedding. The vest is in an excellent state of preservation. Mr. Deahl has had the vest in his possession twenty-five years, but it is only from curiosity to all who have seen it. Blair McClenahan, at the time of the Revolution, owned considerable property in Philadelphia.

At Newport, Perry county, on the morning of the 23d inst., Mrs. J. L. Gantt, landlady of the Gantt House, while saturating her hair with coal oil, caught fire and was frightfully burned. She is not expected to survive. Her son, D. H. Spotts, in attempting to extinguish the flames, was badly burned about the hands, as well as several of the gentlemen boarders. Mrs. Gantt was in the habit of using coal oil on her head, with a view of causing her hair to grow. In some manner unexplained fire was communicated to her head while she was applying this unique restorative, with the result above given.

Hon. John Hickman died at his home in West Chester on the 23d inst., after a short illness. He was in his sixty-fifth year, having been born near the Brandywine battle-ground, in September, 1810. He received a good education, and began the study of medicine, but he soon gave this up and took a position in a lawyer's office, from which he obtained admission to the bar in 1833. In 1836 he was appointed District Attorney for Chester county, holding the office fifteen months. In 1854 he was elected a representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-fourth Congress, serving on the Committee on Elections. He was elected as a Democrat by a majority of 2,666 over John M. Broomall, the Whig candidate. He supported Mr. Buchanan's election, and Douglas on the all-absorbing Kansas question, and was one of the nine Democrats who voted with the Republicans to break up the Speakership question by making a plurality elect, but on the decisive ballot he voted alone for Daniel Wells, Jr., a Buchanan Democrat from Wisconsin, and Banks was elected. He was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions; to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; to the Thirty-seventh Congress, again serving as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He declined a re-election to the Thirth-eighth Congress.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

An effort is being made to organize a company in Cleveland to build works and engage in the manufacture of cast-steel castings, of any pattern.

The Cleveland Wooden Ware and Match Manufactory is being driven to its full power, with orders ahead which will consume thirty days in filling.

Considerable renewed life is observed in most of the manufacturing localities throughout Ohio, with prospects of a large increase of business at an early day.

The sulphuricacid used for cleansing and deoderizing petroleum at Cleveland refineries is restored, by a chemical process there, to better commercial article of acid than the original.

It is estimated that 68,000 tons of white clay are annually taken from the beds about Woodbridge, Perth Amboy and South Amboy, N. J., and sent into market for making fire brick, fine pottery, sewer pipes, terra-cotta ware, retorts and crucibles, facing for wall paper, alum, &c. The average price is $5 50 per ton.

The Parkersburg (West Virginia) *Times* says there is a proposition on foot in that city looking to the erection there by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company of extensive shops. The *Times* is anxious to have the project carried through, and says that the "Parkersburg City Council will aid the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in carrying out their plan, by granting them all the facilities in their power."

A Massachusetts family has a valuable Newfoundland dog that is suffering from the measles. It regularly "took" the disease from the children, and has a cough and every symptom that attends this sickness in the human family.

EPISCOPAL METHODISM.

Pittsburgh Annual Conference at Alliance.

Seventh Day—Final Session.

Conference met at 8 A. M., to hold the closing session. Religious services conducted by Rev. Dr. I. N. Baird, of Allegheny city.

The Bishop announced the following as the Board of Examination of the Pittsburgh Conference: President—Rev. J. W. Baker; Vice President—Charles Hare, Esq.; Secretary—Rev. P. T. Miller: Corresponding Secretary—Rev. A. W. Butts; Treasurer—Rev. J. Hoover, D.D.; Managers—Revs. S. F. Minor, S. P. Woolf, and A. Bradley, Esq., Hon. J. W. White, M. B. Lindsay, Esq., and Capt. J. A. Wood.

Also the following committees of examination: Second year—Revs. C. W. Smith, A. W. Butts, S. P. Woolf, J. H. Hollingshead. Third Year—Revs. H. L. Chapman, A. Swaney, N. P. Kerr and E. M. Wood. Fourth year—Revs. W. B. Watkins, S. M. Vernon, S. Crouse and J. Mansell. Committee to examine local preachers for deacon's and elder's orders—Revs. A. B. Castle, J. Mechem, S. Y. Kennedy and T. S. Hodgson. To preach missionary sermon to-night—Rev. A. Swaney. Rev. H. C. Rescom, alternate. To examine candidates for admission on trial—Presiding elders and preacher in charge.

Bishop Simpson was requested by the Conference to appoint Rev. Dr. A. L. Long to a professorship in Robert's College, Constantinople, Turkey.

The committee on Sabbath Schools advises the singing of the standard hymns of the Church and such spiritual songs as are of good sense and sound theology; recommends monthly Sunday school concerts; indorses the publication of the weekly Sabbath School *Journal*; regards the Sunday school as a part of the Church, and advises the organization of teachers' and normal classes, etc.

A collection was raised for and presented to the sexton, amounting to $32 70.

The following ministers were elected as triers of appeals, for the coming year: Revs. A. W. Butts, R. T. Miller, J. W. Baker, J. Grant, W. B. Watkins, T. McCleary, J. D. Vail.

The memoirs of Revs. Zara Hale Coston, Charles Thorn, Walter Athey and C. W. Scott were read, and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

At the close of the address the Bishop proceeded to read the appointments, after which he pronounced the benediction and the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

APPOINTMENTS OF PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE.

West Pittsburgh District.

J. A. MILLER, Presiding Elder.
Pittsburgh, Liberty street—R. T. Miller.
Pittsburgh, Smithfield street—S. Paul—J. H. Rogers.
Pittsburgh, Main street—J. L. Deens.
Mansfield—N. G. Miller.
Charters—S. H. Gravens, L. H. Eaton.
Knowlesville—Daniel Bauldsville—J. E. Wright.
Florence and Noblestown—M. S. Kendig.
Tucker's and Holiday's Cove—A. V. Galbraith.
Washington—H. L. Chapman.
Georgetown—T. Pershing, E. M. Taylor.
Wellsburg—J. Gledhill.
Franklin—J. F. Huddleston.
Cannonsburg—W. E. Sumner.
Independence—G. B. Hudson.
Claysville—W. S. Cummings.
Peter's Creek—M. M. Sweney.
Pine Run—C. M. Westlake.
Mt. Washington—R. Hamilton.
Allentown—To be supplied.
Phillipsburg—D. N. Stafford.
Shinetown—To be supplied by S. W. McClure.
A. L. Long, Professor Robert's College, Constantinople, M. C. Harris, Missionary to Japan.

Southeast Pittsburgh District.

L. R. BEACOM, Presiding Elder.
Smithfield—A. W. Butts.
Centenary—Louis Paine.
Birdseye's Creek—J. H. Wilkinson.
Port Perry—W. W. Boup.
Mckeesport—M. B. Watkins.
Elizabeth—C. W. Miller.
Rostraver—S. H. Graves.
Bethlehem—M. M. Garrett.
Brownsville—W. A. Stuart.
Bridgeport—J. C. Castle.
Uniontown—J. Moffitt.
Fayette Circuit—M. D. Lichliter.
Connellsville—J. G. Jones.
Dawson—H. Appleton.
Jacob's Creek—A. P. Leonard.
West Newton—S. Hamilton.
Bravo and Greenoch—J.C. High.
Mt. Pleasant—M. B. Pugh.
Unity—W. C. Reynolds, supply.
Ligonier—S. Wakefield.
Derry—J. Williams.
Somerset—J. B. Taylor.
Meyersdale—S. W. Davis.
Addison—J. Dean.
Confluence—O. A. Emmerson, supply.
Falls Creek—J. Hamilton, supply.
J. Horner, book agent, member Smithfield Quarterly Conference.

South Pittsburgh District.

HIRAM MARKS, Presiding Elder.
Pittsburgh, Wesley Chapel—M. W. Dallas.
Pittsburgh, Trinity—R. H. Forney.
Pittsburgh, Carson street—R. Morrow.
Pittsburgh, Bingham street—J. W. Baker.
Walton Grin—J. Hollingshead.
Monongahela City—T. N. Boyle.
Monongahela Circuit—M. B. Mansell.
Brownsville—E. D. Griffis.
Redstone—T. Patterson.
Fayette City and Little Redstone—J. Meacham.
Carmichaels—J. Huston.
Waynesburg—R. J. Wise.
Pleasant Valley—J. E. Williams.
Millsboro—R. McCaslin.
Fairchance—To be supplied.
Greensboro—To be supplied by J. M. Huston.
Californ—J. A. Bayford.
Greenfield—To be supplied.
Beallsville—J. Mansell.

East Pittsburgh District.

A. J. EWSTAZ, Presiding Elder.
Pittsburgh—Butler street, S. P. Woolf; Fifth avenue, W. D. Siease; Oakland, W. D. Stevens; Emory, S. M. Vernon; Elrich, simpson chapel, Sharpsburg, W. F. Backbourn; Wilkinsburg, J. M. Hollister.
McKeesport—M. J. Montgomery.
Circleville—J. N. Pershing.
Carpenter and Newton's—William Davis, supply.
Penn—J. J. Hays.
Irwin—J. McCready.
Brownsburg—J. F. Core.
Latrobe—J. T. Riley.
New Derry—H. Henry.
Blairsville—W. F. Lauck.
Coketon—D. K. Stevenson.
Livermore—A. Cossitt.
Homer and Blackfork—A. C. Johnson.
Mechanicsburg—W. Johnson, and supply, W. Weaver.
Armagh—J. W. McEntyre.
New Florence—J. S. Wakefield.
Coopersdale—S. Keebler.
Johnstown—H. C. Beacom.
Wesley Chapel—W. L. McGrew.

North Pittsburgh District.

R. L. MILLER, Presiding Elder.
Christ church—R. F. Brooke.
City Mission—A. H. Miller.
Union Centenary—E. Williams.
Tarentum—J. Hamilton.
Bethel—R. Cartwright.
Union and Emory—R. F. Thomas.
Spring Church—W. Armitage.
Freeport—N. P. Kerr.
Harmony—J. F. Miles.
Butler—J. McIlyar.
Kittanning—M. J. Sleppy.
Indiana—A. Danks.
Dayton—J. R. Gray.
Marchand—W. R. Brown.
Plumville—To be supplied.
Apollo—E. D. Holtz.
Sandy Creek—W. W. Vertican.
Murrysville—G. Orbin.
Smithport—To be supplied.
Brownsdale—N. Davis.
Leechburg—M. M. Eaton.
Kane—T. C. Hatfield.
Elderton—To be supplied.
U. Porshing, President of Pittsburgh Female College and member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.
R. L. Kelso, President of Allegheny College and member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.
Warner Long, Chaplain of Young Men's Home and member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.

Allegheny District.

S. H. NESBIT, Presiding Elder.
Allegheny—Arch Street, L. McGuire; South Common, J. Bailey; Avenue, E. B. Snyder; Union church, S. F. Minor; Simpson Chapel, supplied by S. M. Bell; Wood's Run, J. Mellvaine.
Salem and Franklin—J. W. Kesler.
Bellevue—S. T. Mitchell.
Glendale and Blackburn—J. M. Swan.
Sewickley—A. L. Petty.
Tree—Edward Edwards.
Rochester—D. L. Dempsey.
Bridgewater—A. B. Castle.
Beaver—W. Lynch.
New Brighton—F. M. Wood.
Beaver Falls—J. Fraley.
Concord and Unionville—R. S. Ross.
New Gallilee—J. W. Righter.
Enon Valley—J. Ingham, supply.
Columbiana—J. Z. Moore.
Leetonia—G. J. Ingram.
Franklin Square—E. Jordan.
Salem—J. Grant.
Mt. Union—President Beaver Female College, member Beaver Quarterly Conference.

Canton District.

W. Cox, Presiding Elder.
Canton church—A. W. Smith.
Canton Second church—E. Ellison.
Massillon—J. M. Carr.
Navarre—J. M. Stewart.
Alliance—W. H. Locke.
Mt. Union—S. Vincent Speedy.
Marlboro—A. H. Ward.
Damascoville—A. J. Lane.
New Lisbon—E. B. Chapman.
Elkton—W. Bedall.
Hanoverton—E. B. Webster.
Salineville—J. W. Johnson.
Mechanicstown—J. A. Hunter.
Carrollton—W. L. Dixon.
Leavittsville—J. M. Bray.
New Cumberland—F. I. Swaney.
Sandyville—J. F. Wright.
Waynesburgh—J. E. Hollister.
Malvern—J. D. Liggett.
Midfort—C. B. Henthorne.
William Hunter, Editor of Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* and member of Alliance Quarterly Conference.
H. D. Fisher, Corresponding Secretary and Financial Agent of Mt. Union College, and Hartshorn, President; both members of Mt. Union Quarterly Conference.

Steubenville District.

J. S. BRADLEY, Presiding Elder.
Steubenville, Kramer—J. R. Mills.
Steubenville, Hamline—I. A. Pierce.
Steubenville, Thomson—L. H. Stewart.
Finley and Mingo—to be supplied.
Smith's Ferry—J. L. Shiffy.
East Liverpool—E. Hingely.
Wellsville—J. H. Hollingshead.
Hammondsville and Irondale—to be supplied.
New Somerset—G. W. Dennis.
Nicanon—J. R. Keller.
Sprucevale—J. E. Reyes.
Richmond—A. B. Uher.
Smithfield—T. Storer.
Bloomfield—S. Lane.
Unionport—E. Likey.
Scio—J. Stevens.
East Sprinfield—I. S. Winters.
Marion Springs—J. Jackson.
Leesburgh—T. J. Kartz.
Hownton—S. Hogue.
Warrenton—to be supplied.

Cambridge District.

J. WILLIAMS, Presiding Elder.
Cambridge—H. Temple.
New Philadelphia—W. A. Davidson.
Philadelphia Plains—J. R. Cooper.
Coshocton—B. F. Beazell.
Cadiz—A. H. Norcross.
Ashbury—S. Hogue.
Martin's Ferry—H. B. Edwards.
Irichsville—Crouse.
Scandinavian—W. Peregoy.
Winchester—N. B. Stewart.
Washington—H. Temple.
Adamsville—J. Q. A. Miller, T. F. Phillips.
East Plainfield—H. H. Pershing.
Mineral Point—J. Prater.
Liberty—To be supplied.
Dresville—J. W. Anderson.
Tippecanoe—N. Luccock.
Bethel—J. E. Starkey.
New Athens—J. H. Deene.
West Bridgeport and Mt. Pleasant—To be supplied.
Bethel Mission—To be supplied by T. S. Luccock.
Missionary to China—B. K. Edgell.
James Drummond, Agent American Bible Society and member of the Cadiz Quarterly Conference.

Barnesville District.

S. BEAT, Presiding Elder.
Barnesville—A. Swaney.
Barnesville Circuit—J. W. Toland.
Belmont—J. Coil.
Bellaire—T. S. Hodgson.
Bellaire Circuit—G. G. Waters.
Bridgeport—T. McCleary.
Bedlaville—J. R. Smith, supply.
Carrington—A. G. Robb, supply.
Centerville—L. B. King.
Fairview—P. G. Edmonds.
Freeport—J. H. White.
Hendrysburg—J. Shaw.
Hannibal—W. D. Starkey.
Morristown—M. J. Slutz.
Moorefield—W. H. Rider.
Powhattan—J. L. Wilson.
St. Clairsville—J. D. Vail.
Somerton—J. W. Sweeney.
Woodsfield—H. J. Smith.
Woodsfield Circuit—W. Cameron, supply.
Antioch—G. A. Sheets.

McConnellsville District.

S. M. HICKMAN, Presiding Elder.
McConnellsville—Walter Brown.
Beverly—W. H. Piggott.
Unionville—To be supplied.
Mt. Zion—N. C. Washington.
Morgan—R. S. Strahl.
Rich Hill—J. W. Fouts.
Bethel—W. R. Lee.
Norwich—E. J. Smith.
Duncan's Falls—D. C. Knowles.
Senecaville—L. Timberlake. One to be supplied.
Quaker City—J. W. Robbins.
Summerfield—H. M. Rader.
Freeburg—C. C. Russell.
Stafford—D. Gordon. One to be supplied.
Caldwell—M. C. Grimes.
Macksburg—D. McCormick.
Salem—W. N. Webster.
Lebanon—S. Fairchild.
Newport—F. Hurst.
Muskingum—D. Rhodes.
Brownsville—A. P. Smith.
George Loomis, transferred to Central New York Conference.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.

Shocking Treatment of A Newly-Married Woman in Massachusetts.

A brutal manner of initiating novices in a peculiar religious belief has come to light in Charlestown, Mass., and the parties interested are under arrest. According to the Boston *News*, a couple, apparently of German extraction, called upon Erdix T. Swift, a Justice of the Peace, on the 2d inst., and were by him united in the bonds of matrimony. They gave their names as James M. Wenzell and Augusta Lothrop. On Thursday morning, 18th inst., the Justice was startled by the appearance of Mrs. Wenzell at his residence, dressed in short blouse clothes over large and fantastic prints, her hair closely cropped, and her face, breast, and arms completely covered with bruises, and presenting a terrible appearance. She told a story of treatment, which, for brutal fanaticism, can hardly be surpassed in modern civilization. After marriage, she went with her husband to board with a couple by the name of Manchester, also German, in —— street, Charlestown. Mr. Wenzell and the Manchesters professed a peculiar faith, into which they attempted by gentle force to initiate Mrs. Wenzell. They stripped off her clothing, and, dressing her as already described, took her jewelry and pounded it in pieces, and attempted the purification process, as they called it, which consisted in pounding the victim in a most shocking manner, for the purpose of "destroying the lust of the flesh." Next they compelled her to kneel before her husband and worship him as her God. She rebelled, but received only more brutal treatment. Once her mother succeeded in releasing her, and conveyed her to the hospital, where she was under treatment for a few days, but by some means she was brought back to her husband. Thursday morning she succeeded in again escaping, and when the matter was brought before Capt. Ayers, he had Wenzell and the Manchesters arrested. Mrs. Wenzell is represented to be apparently not over twenty-five years of age, and quite good looking, though not remarkably intelligent. She was taken to her sister's house in Cambridge. Manchester is a fanatical looking individual, who paces up and down behind the iron bars, waiting for bail, whistling and singing to keep his spirits up, while Wenzell, of phlegmatic temperament, sleeps in a cell near by. Mrs. Manchester also enlivens the situation with music, and looks a fit companion for her husband. These parties have previously been under arrest, but escaped punishment, as they claimed that their proceedings were a religious rite.

On Friday the case was tried in the Municipal Court. The defendants pleaded "not guilty," and it was shown that they believe in the doctrine of "mortifying the flesh," by abstaining from the use of tea, coffee, and all stimulants, and in addition to this have peculiar ideas concerning the manipulation cure, and this latter seems to have been the cause of the trouble. It is said that the passion for restraint they administer beatings to each other daily, and this practice is continued until the patient is thoroughly converted. Mrs Augusta Wenzell, the complainant, testified as follows: I was married to James M. Wenzell two weeks ago last Wednesday, and was taken to his house in Cambridge. I did not at that time know what their theories were. After the first week at his house they cut my hair off and put it into the stove. They took all my clothes and dresses and gave me a bloomer costume. They took all my jewelry and have not since returned it. They said I must kneel down before my husband and acknowledge no other God but him. They pounded me until I did it and I was sick. Since that time I have knelt before them every evening and called him God. They pounded me until my bones ached all over and my skin was black and blue. They said they pounded me to drive the devil out. I told them there was no devil for the flesh, and should have no children. They told me to believe in free love, and I wouldn't. I went to the hospital in order to see my sister. I begged them to let me get away from the house, but could not. They kept the door locked. My sister came to the house once, and they wouldn't let her in unless we promised to talk in English while there. I promised, and they let her in, I was afraid that they would kill her. The woman put her hand over my mouth when I screamed to have they were pounding me. In the cross-examination, which was conducted by Manchester, she stated that she went to Manchester's house once or twice a week for treatment, before her marriage, and to investigate

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

Does It Apply to Allegheny County?

Below we give a copy of the new license law, as it passed the legislature. It seems to be a very imperfect as well as unsatisfactory piece of legislation. In the first place, the second section exempts from the operation of the bill these districts when "no provision shall be provided for by special laws," or at least this is the interpretation put upon the language by many. If this be the correct construction, then Allegheny county is not affected by the new law, as we have a special act regulating licenses to sell liquors. In Allegheny county the County Treasurer grants the licenses, and the Commissioners sit themselves upon the Commissioners, it is said, however, that the clause, "where not otherwise provided for by special law," refers only to the authority granting the license, and that the law itself takes effect over the whole State. In other words, that where there are special laws, putting the power in the hands of officers other than the Judges, the power remains there still, subject to all other provisions of the act. This is a harsh and strained construction, and makes the entire section very incongruous. Again, there is no provision whatever for a license upon wholesale dealers. The third section provides that "all hotels, inns and taverns shall be classified and rated according to the last annual return of the mercantile appraiser or assessor," etc. In this county the mercantile appraiser makes no return of the sales of liquors, as the amount of sales is determined upon the oath of the party applying for license. Then, there is no clause repealing the special acts relating to Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, although some contend leaves these laws still in force. The act is the act:

An act to repeal an act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, and to restrain and regulate the sales of the same.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the act approved the 27th day of March, Anno Domini 1872, entitled "An act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors," be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That licenses for sale of liquors, where not otherwise provided for by special law, may be granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, at the first and second session in each year, and shall be for one year. The said court shall fix by rule or standing order a time at which applications for said licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons applying or making objections to applications for licenses may be heard by evidence, petition, remonstrance or counsel, provided that for the present year licenses as aforesaid may be granted at the third or any earlier session of said court.

SEC. 3. That all hotels, inns and taverns shall be classified and rated according to the last annual return of the mercantile appraiser or assessor of the proper county as follows, to wit: All cases where the estimated yearly sales shall be $10,000 or more shall constitute the first class, and pay $700; when the classification shall be $8,000 and not more than $10,000, the second class, and pay $500; where the classification shall be $6,000 and not more than $8,000, the third class, and shall pay $400; where the classification shall be $4,000 and not more than $6,000, the fourth class, and shall pay $300; where the classification shall be less than $4,000, the fifth class, and shall pay $50; *provided*, that no license shall be less than $50; *and provided further*, that any person licensed the present or any portion of a year shall pay a pro rata share of the license fee, and the authority granting the license shall designate the classification for that year; *and provided further*, that no license for bottlers shall be less than $50.

SEC. 4. That any sale made of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, contrary to the provisions of this law, shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction of the offense in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of any city or county, the person convicted shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than $200 nor more than $500, with costs of prosecution, and to stand committed until the sentence of the court is complied with, not exceeding nine-ty days; and upon a second, or any subsequent conviction, the party so offending shall pay a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail of not less than three months nor more than one year, and, if licensed, shall, in lieu of imprisonment, forfeit his bond and said license and be incapacitated in receiving any license as aforesaid, for the period of five years thereafter; and any keeper of any drug or apothecary store, confectionery, or mineral or other fountain, who shall sell any spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, mixed or pure, to be used as a beverage, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to the same conviction and punishment as unlicensed offenders.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the court, mayor, alderman or justice of the peace before whom any fine or penalty shall be recovered, to award and fine one-half the penalties, as well as costs of all forfeited bonds, to the city or county treasurer, as the case may be.

SEC. 6. That the constables of the respective wards, boroughs and townships shall make return of retailers of liquors in their districts, and it shall be the duty of every such constable, at each term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of their respective counties, to make return, on oath or affirmation, whether, within his knowledge, there is any unlicensed place within his bailiwick kept and maintained in violation of this act; and it shall be the especial duty of the Judges of all said courts to see that this return is faithfully made, and if any person shall make known in writing with his or her name subscribed thereto to such constable the name or names of any one who shall have violated this act, with the name of the witness who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make return thereof, on oath or affirmation, to the court, and the neglect of him will-fully to do so, he shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury, and upon indictment and conviction shall be subjected to its penalties.

SEC. 7. The husband, wife, parent, child, or guardian of any person who has or may hereafter have the habit of drinking intoxicating liquor to excess, may give notice in writing, attached by him or her, to any person not to sell or deliver intoxicating liquor to the person having such habits; if the person so notified at any time within twelve months after such notice, sells or delivers any such liquor to the person having such habits, after having received the notice may, in an action of tort, recover of the person notified any sum not less than $50 nor more than $500 as may be assessed by the Court or Judge, as damages; a married woman may bring such action in her own name; notwithstanding her coverture, and all damages recovered by her shall go to her separate use; in case of the death of either party the action and right of action given by this section shall survive to or against the executor or administrator, without limit as to damages.

SEC. 8. No person or persons non-residents of this Commonwealth shall engage in selling or trading or vending intoxicating liquor, and no hawker, peddler or traveling agent shall engage in selling for any person or persons who are non-residents, or in vending, trading or contracting, in any manner whatever, the intoxicating liquor within the limits of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 9. Any bond given by any person under the provisions of this act may be canceled after thirty days' notice in writing shall have been given and received by the respective parties thereto; *provided*, the sureties to be released from such or any bond shall bear no risk pending the action of canceling any such bond, and the releasing of the sureties, the principal shall provide a suitable surety, unless if he desires to continue the business; otherwise the license shall immediately be revoked.

SEC. 10. That no license to sell intoxicating drinks shall hereafter be granted to any person until he shall have executed a bond to the Commonwealth in the penal sum of $2,000, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the court granting such license, conditioned to pay all damages which may be recovered in any action which may be brought against him under the provisions of this act, and all costs, fines and penalties which may be imposed upon him for violation of any provision of or violating this act, or any other law of this Commonwealth relating to selling or furnishing intoxicating drinks, and the bond shall be filed in the office of the clerk of said court for the use and benefit of all persons interested therein.

SEC. 11. That it shall not be lawful for any person, with or without license, to sell to any person any intoxicating drink on any day on which elections may be held throughout the State required to be held, nor on Sunday, nor at any time to a *minor or to a* person visibly affected by intoxicating drinks.

SEC. 12. That any license heretofore granted shall not be invalidated, and that none of the provisions of this act shall be held to authorize the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating liquors in any city, county, borough or township having special prohibitory laws.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Letter of Commissioner Douglass on Points of Interest to the Trade.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue, J. W. Douglass, has written a letter to Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, covering answers to several questions of interest to the trade in tobacco. He says: You inquire, first, "Does the special order lead to tax-touching and stamping on the 3d, twenty-four cents?" Second, "Did the late tax ball become a law on the 21 inst.?" Third, "Is it meant that tobacco sold and shipped shall pay four cents additional?"

In reply to these several inquiries I have to state that, according to a certified copy received from the State Department, the act entitled "An act to refund the money into the Sinking Fund and provide for the exigencies of the Government," was approved by the President on the 20th of March, 1875. The hour of the day at which his signature was affixed is not given, and it is not regarded as unofficial that it should be given or known; the act by its enacting clause is made to take effect from and after its passage. Now the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that when a statute is to take effect from its passage, the day on which the act is approved is to be included, and further, where no particular hour of the day is named it has been decided that the act relates to the first moment of the day on which it is approved, and as if it were then approved. Now, being the decisions of the courts, I was not at liberty to give any other construction to the law, and consequently held, and have so instructed the Collectors of Internal Revenue, that all tobacco, cigars and cigarettes stamped, sold or removed, or stamped without being sold and removed, on the 3d day of March, 1875, with stamps heretofore in use, were insufficiently stamped, and that the tobacco, cigars and cigarettes so stamped could not be regarded as entitled to the exemption provided in the first proviso to the second section of the said act of March 3d, 1875, reducing the rate of tax therein provided for shall not apply to tobacco on which the tax, according to the existing law, should have been paid prior to this act taking effect." In other words, that the law in question took effect from the first moment of March 3, and consequently it is held, and so Special 156 means that all tobacco, cigars and cigarettes sold or removed on the 3d day of March, as well as those sold and removed subsequently, must be taxed at the rate of 28 cents. That when stamped of the old issue have been affixed since the middle of the 3d day of March, even if the goods have been sold and delivered, they must be reported to the Collector, in order that the additional tax may be assessed. Were it a matter of mere policy, on a matter depending entirely upon one's own volition, I might be strongly inclined to relieve the manufacturers from the embarrassments in which they have placed themselves in their efforts to anticipate the last moment when they could put their goods upon the market under the old rates, knowing, as they all did, that a new tax bill was pending, which might at any moment become law, and which must in any event receive the President's signature and become a law prior to the third day of March; the farthest, if it was to receive his approval at all, the third day of March, 1875, being the last day of the existence of the Forty-third Congress. I do not, however, in this matter feel myself at liberty to give a construction to a mere question of law different from that which the courts have given, or to relieve the trade from any hardships which the law has imposed upon them.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

The following is Health Officer Hoch's weekly list of deaths for the week ending Saturday: Stillborn, 4; phthisis pulmonalis, 4; typhus fever, 2; typhoid pneumonia, 2; and of the following, one each: Asthema, unknown, convulsions, capillary bronchitis, endochorditis and valvular disease of heart. Total, 18; white, 16; colored, 2; male, 7; female, 11.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says: "For some time past large quantities of quartermasters' stores have been shipping to the Western frontier of Texas." It is thought there is a prospect for early active operations against the Mexican cattle raiders.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, 1875.

It will be remembered that the Comptroller of the Currency, in his last report to Congress, spoke of the redemption bureau as a means merely of "cleansing the currency," and that after the national bank note circulation had once been renewed the bureau would become practically inoperative. The Comptroller seemed to have entirely misconceived the object of the redemption of the bank notes, and the present condition of the money market in the leading financial centers shows his mistake. Heretofore when money was plenty in the cities, the banks became burdened with the notes of other banks, and were willing to loan them for from five to fifteen days without interest, on condition that the loans should be repaid in legal tenders. Bank currency was also frequently quoted at ¼ per cent. discount.

Now the redemption bureau relieves this plethora of bank notes, as they are sent to Washington for redemption as soon as they are superabundant, and from there they are sent home to the issuing banks to be held in their vaults until needed or to be reissued in the regular course of business.

Of the growth of the national banking system, we have a striking illustration by comparing the Comptroller's abstract of the condition of the banks in 1870 and 1874. Below we give the figures as furnished by that officer:

RESOURCES.	Dec. 31, '74.	Dec. 28, '70.
Loans and discounts	$ 955,891,377	$ 725,515,538
United States bonds to secure circulation	312,089,500	344,104,200
United States bonds to secure deposits		15,189,500
United States bonds on hand		23,872,300
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		22,688,358
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	80,488,831	64,805,052
Due from other national banks	59,733,393	37,478,168
Due from state banks and bankers		2,824,144
Real estate, furniture and fixtures		28,021,637
Current expenses		6,905,073
Premiums		3,251,648
Checks and other cash items	14,028,115	13,222,403
Exchanges for Clearing House		76,238,797
Bills of other National banks		12,044,846
Fractional currency	2,393,102	1,110,522
Specie	22,430,701	22,937,231
Legal tender notes	32,751,700	89,854,747
United States certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	133,520,000	
Three per cent. certificates		41,815,000
United States Treasury five per cent. redemption fund	16,935,000	
Do. other deposits	4,108,020	
Total	$1,902,408,455	$1,538,998,108
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in	$ 486,982,481	$ 435,356,001
Surplus fund	130,485,641	91,705,740
Undivided profits	51,477,629	46,054,426
National bank notes outstanding	332,043,907	296,205,446
State bank notes outstanding		2,091,799
Dividends unpaid	6,058,345	2,241,556
Individual deposits	1,255,855,077	1,026,976,510
United States deposits	7,492,350	6,074,407
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	3,570,722	4,155,304
Due to national banks	129,106,276	196,400,411
Due to state banks and bankers	51,627,997	23,200,587
Notes and bills redis-counted	6,365,052	4,612,131
Notes payable	5,398,000	4,855,601
Total	$1,902,408,455	$1,538,998,108

Number of banks.....2,053 1,612

These reports show an increase in capital of $60,446,477, in addition to which the banks have increased their surplus profits of $45,779,901. The deposit lines have increased $175,000,000, and the loans $250,345,539.

Experience has proved the safety and advantage of the system, and it is a matter for congratulation that there is now no limit to its extension until it shall absorb the whole banking capital of the country.

—The New York courts have decided that a national bank is subject to the state law or usury, but the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has recently taken the ground that the power to regulate the rate of interest, concerns a vital element of credit banking, and that Congress has granted to the banks the power to the States is virtually to yield to them the power to hamper and destroy the national bank system. The courts of Ohio have taken the same ground. In New York there is a strict usury law, in Ohio there is a 6 per cent. legal one, and in Massachusetts there is none at all.

—A bill which may interest some of our readers in the exchange business, known as bill No. 23, has passed the House at Harrisburg on third reading—108 to 30—and now goes to the Governor in the following shape:

An act to regulate the business of brokers and exchange dealers, in all important respects.

Be it enacted, that days of grace on negotiable paper. Be it enacted, that days of grace shall be allowed upon all bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes or other instruments negotiable by the laws of this Common wealth, excepting only bills of exchange and drafts drawn at sight, and checks drawn upon banks or bankers, whether payable upon presentation, or upon some day or time subsequent to the date of issue.

—A meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was held at New York on Thursday last, at which a large amount of the capital stock of the company was represented. General Cass, the President of the road, in an exhibit of the company's financial situation, showed that "first mortgage bonds had been issued to the amount of $10,000,000, and of which $9,000,000 are outstanding. Some of the holders have exchanged the three interest coupons now due for land warrant bonds to the amount of $700,000, and for land scrip $6,000. Of the land warrant bonds $115,300 have since been converted into land, leaving of land scrip and land bonds $584,000, including two items or $50,000 and $100,000, which are so provided that they may be speedily redeemed, and $534,600 is chiefly due to the directors, who, since the panic of 1873, have advanced money to complete the extreme Pacific division. To secure this debt, $1,785,000 of first mortgage bonds are hypothecated, but the proceeds of the bonds are not secured by the land warrant bonds, amounts to $2,500,000, and is not included in the amount of the first mortgage bonds issued."

—Interest here is steady and strong on demand. Quotations are as follows:

Prime call loans	6@7 per cent.
Prime 60 days to 90 days	7@8 per cent.
Prime 4 months	8@9 per cent.
Prime single names	8@9 per cent.
Prime names on Stock Exchange collaterals	7@8 per cent.
Prime commercial	8@9 per cent.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 24, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:05
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
U. S. 6's, 1881, reg	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1865, coup	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1865, reg	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1865, new	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1867, coup	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1867, registered	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1868, coup	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
10-40's, coupon	115	115	115	115	115	115
Currency 6's	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
Gold per cent	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Western Union Tel	77	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Pacific Mail	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
Panama	113	113	113	113	113	113
Adams Express	95	95	95	95	95	95
Wells-Fargo Exp's	87	87	87	87	87	87
American Express	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
United States Exp's	60	60	60	60	60	60
New York Central						100
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Michigan Central	79	79	79	79	79	79
Michigan Southern	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Illinois Central	102¾		102¾		102¾	
Cleveland & Pittsburg	85	85	85	85	85	85
Chicago & Northw'n	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Do preferred	68	68	68	68	68	68
Rock Island	105½	105	105½	105½	105½	105½
St. Paul, common	24	24	24	24	24	24
Do preferred	45	45	45	45	45	45
Wabash, common	14	12¾	13	13	13	13
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Ohio and Mississippi	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Toledo & Wabash	27	27	27	27	27	27
Harlem	130		130		130	
Boston, Hartford & Erie	60		60		60	
Do. preferred						
Terre Haute	7	7	7	7	7	7
Tennessee, new	65		65		65	
South Carolinas, Ap.	65		65		65	
South Carolinas, old	65		65		65	
Missouri 6's	90		90		90	

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	55½	55¾
Pennsylvania Central scrip	10½	
Reading	37	37½
United Co. of N. Jersey	131	131½
Oil Creek	11½	11¾
Lehigh Valley	63½	64
Little Schuylkill Valley	22½	
Central Transportation Co sales 44		
Empire Transportation Co sales 50		
Phila., Wm. and St. Jno. m. b.	77½	78

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1875.

The condition of matters in trade circles remains unchanged, in all important respects. The indications so far as they can be interpreted, are favorable, and dealers look for a fair demand from country buyers. If the iron business becomes more prosperous, there will also be a fair demand for heavy consumption, which will cause activity in mercantile circles. As the home and near-by trade forms one of the most important elements for wholesale trade, a really active business need not be expected until the disputes between the operatives and operators are settled.

In values, or volume of trade, there is not much news to note. Grain, breadstuffs and produce circles are inactive, although it is thought that an increasing business will follow the promised establishment of pro-rata freights on grain, as foreshadowed in the correspondence of Colonel Scott with the committee on freights of the Corn Exchange. Flour remains firm and advancing. Country produce is tolerably active, with eggs scarce and active; others are materially unchanged. Provisions are firm, and although not materially advanced from last reports tend upward, and can be said to be somewhat higher. Groceries are experiencing a moderate business without quotable change. Dry goods, boots and shoes hides and leather, and general merchandise were rather quiet with a somewhat improved trade over the average of last week.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,199	Apples, bbls	74
Cheese, lbs	22,000	Corn, bush	499
Barley, bush	1,918	Oats, bush	775
Butter, pkgs	66	Bacon, lbs	3,000
Potatoes, bush	1,720	Hay, bales	201

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,867	8,157	18,024
Apples, bbls	4,383	769	5,152
Cheese, lbs	150	450	600
Corn, bush	58,000	7,499	65,499
Wheat, bush	9,250	7,016	16,266
Barley, bush	10,217	9,101	19,318
Rye, bush	1,567	1,167	2,734
Oats, bush	14,166	21,233	35,399
Butter, pkgs	232	165	397
Bacon, lbs	33,400	16,220	51,455
Bacon, lbs., sold	1,500	2,978	4,478
Potatoes, bush	1,000	1,000	2,000
Hay, bales	5,800	3,450	9,250

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

GRAIN—The market continues rather quiet without material alteration in quotations. There was a good attendance at the Chamber of Commerce this morning, but business was light, no sales being reported. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@1 35 ₩ bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois $1 20@1 23; amber do $1 17@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 17. Corn was steady but not very active. We quote shelled at 72@74c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 71@72c for low-mixed; and 70@71c for mixed. Oats 38@39c per bushel for yellow; 37@38c for mixed. Oats is steady, and fairly active at 36@37c per bushel for prime white; and 34@36c. Barley was quiet with but little doing. We quote nominally at $1 25@1 75 per bushel for No. 2 spring. Rye was scarce and in light demand, at $1 10@1 12 per bushel. Jobbing quotations in corn and oats rule 3@5c per bushel above quotations.

FLOUR—Receipts again were small this week, being 8,157 bbls the past week against 9,867 bbls the preceding. The market is firm and a moderate inquiry for local trade, but for shipment is inferior $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $21 00@25 00; loose hay in selling at $20 00@27 00 for No. 1; $25 00@28 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 ₩ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $ 20@21 25 ₩ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 35 ₩ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ₩ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 65 ₩ cwt; oilmeal is 3¼@3½ ₩ lb.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts are very much decreased, being only 769 barrels, against 4,383 barrels the preceding week. The scarcity of apples still continues, and makes the market a little firmer, but as there is still a liberal supply, the market continues dull. We quote choice at $3 50@4 00 ₩ bbl; prime $2 00@2 50; common to medium, dull at $1 50@2 00.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 30@35c ₩ gallon, in kegs, for jobbing lots; 45@50c for prime.

BEANS—There is a fair market with a limited supply and moderate inquiry. We quote small white navy at $2 00@2 10 per bushel; medium $1 80@2 00; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—The late cold snap decreased receipts somewhat, and there has not been quite so much of a general demoralization during the past few days. Receipts are still liberal, against 2,5 packages the preceding week. We quote extra choice yellow at 32@33c; fair to good of the dealings were at 29@32c for prime; 15@ 28c for common to medium.

BROOM-CORN—Prime yellow brushes is quoted at 3½@3½c ₩ lb, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 3½@3¾c ₩ lb.

CHEESE—The market continues very quiet, with business confined to jobbing transactions. Prices are steady at 15¼@17c ₩ lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17@17½c; Sweitzer 17@18c ₩ lb. Receipts unusually important.

EGGS—The market is stronger and higher under the influence of the late cold weather. We quote strictly fresh at 25@26c ₩ doz.

HONEY—The market rules at $4 25@4 50 ₩ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, 52@56c for round lots; 60@65c for jobbing lots; No. 2, 37½@40c, as to quality.

MINCE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ₩ lb in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is coming in freely, and is selling for choice in cakes at 10½c; medium loose 11@12c; maple syrup in gallon jugs sells readily at $1 50 per gallon; in kegs $1 40; in barrels $1 25.

POTATOES—Receipts for the past week 4,400 bushels; previous week 1,000 bushels. The market is about steady and while the supply is large, quotations are tolerably well maintained. Jobbing quotations from store are at a range of $1 05@1 10 per bushel for prime peachblows; Peerless 95@$1 at other grades 90@95c. Sales on track were moderately active at 95c per bushel for peachblows; 85@90c for Peerless.

POULTRY—There is a limited supply, with a fair demand, and prices are steady. We quote at 14@15c for chickens and 16@17c for turkeys.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c ₩ lb; sliced do 8½@9c; dried cherries are scarce at 11@12c ₩ lb; dried peaches are quoted at 9@9½c ₩ lb for choice halves. Honey is in small supply and firm at 25c ₩ lb for clover; buckwheat 20@22c ₩ lb. Medium pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₩ bbl; $5 00 ₩ half bbl.

SEEDS—Clover seed is moderately active; quotable at $6 90@7 00 ₩ bushel; timothy seed steady at $2 00@2 00 in round lots; $3 10@3 25 in a jobbing way. Flax seed is scarce, and no stock is offering; quoted nominally at $1 80@1 85 ₩ bushel; blue grass seed is quoted at $3 00 ₩ bushel; fine cleaned red-top do $2 00. Onion sets $6 50@7 00 ₩ bushel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@ 15c ₩ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

Groceries.

There is an average amount of trade doing in the grocery line, without material change from our last reports. Prices continue as at Pittsburgh wholesale and jobbing houses are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ lb.	Sugars.	
Fancy Rio	24½c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	22½c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	22c	Extra C	9¾c
Good Rio	20c	Franklin extra C	9½c
Javas	33 c	American extra C	9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	9@10c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Cut loaf	11½c
Rio, in bulk	23½c	Granulated	11½c
Javas, in papers	41 c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	40½c	Granulated	11½c
Teas.		Molasses.	₩ gal.
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Strictly ch'e N.O	72c
Gunpowder	50@$1 25	Prime	68c
Japan	55@$1 00	Good	62c
Oolong	55@$1 00	Syrups.	
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white drips	75c
Souchong	75@$1 00	Sugar drips	65@70c
Rice.		Starch.	₩ lb.
Choice Carolina	8½@9c	Common	5c
Prime	7½@8c	Silver gloss	9½c
Rangoon	7½@7¾c	Corn	9½c
Spices.		Raisins.	
Cloves	55 c	Layers, 2 lbs	$2 25
All-spice	17½@18c	Layers, 1 lb	12 c
Cassia	32 @35 c	Valentias, ₩ lb	12 c
Nutmegs	110@$1 20	Sultanas	12 c
Pepper	26 @27 c	Prunes	10@12½c
Candies.		Soda.	
Star, full weight	18c	Irish soap ₩ box	$4 50
Stearine	15c	Babbitt's best 1 ₩ box	7 00
Soda.		Babbitt's best ½ ₩ box	3 50
Bi carb, in 10 lb pkgs	7c	German Mottled	7c
Bi-carb, in 1 lb papers	8c		

TAR AND COAL OIL—Are steady and strong on demand. Quotations are as follows:

Spun roll	6@6½c
Black Navy	5½@6c
Black Tarred	5½@6c
Black Quarters	5½@6c
Black Tarred	5½@6c
Coalsville Cav.	6@7c
Virginia Navy	5½@6c
Virginia Tarred	5½@6c
Virginia Cav	5½@6c
Double Thick	6½@6c
Florida Extra	6½@6c
Bright Foundry	6½ @1
Fish	

FISH—There is a fair demand at steady prices. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		Large do ₩ 100	$6 50
mackerel	₩ bbl	$12 00	Boneless codfish
No. 1 mess		10 00	No. 1 do
No. 2 shore		9 00	White fish, ₩ half
Extra No. 1 bay		10 00	bbl
No. 1 bay		9 00	Lake herring, ₩
Extra No. 2		8 00	half bbl
No. 2 bay		7 50	Lake trout, ₩ half
New No. 3		7 50	bbl
Georges codfish,			Round shad, ₩
medium, ₩ 100		6 00	Boaters ₩ bbl

CANNED GOODS—There is a moderate but steady jobbing trade. Tomatoes, 3-lb cans, per doz, $1 70@2 00; peaches, 3-lb cans, per doz, $2 00; corn, 2-lb cans, per doz, $2 60; Lima beans, 2-lb cans, $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans, $2 25; peas, 2-lb cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans, $1 70@2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans, $2 00; raspberries, 2-lb cans, $2 60; asparagus, 2½-lb cans, $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $2 40; pears, 2-lb cans, $2 25; quinces, 2-lb cans, $2 25; plums, 2-lb cans, $2 25; gallon pickles, per doz, $5 00.

CANNON OIL—The market is easier. We quote 13½@14¼c from storesales of round lots, on the cars, are made at a reduction on these rates.

Provisions.

The market continues active and prices are firm, tending upward although generally unchanged since yesterday. Receipts are liberal being for the past two days 425 pieces and 601 tierces; equal to 527,800 pounds.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 9@9½c ₩ lb; rib sides are quoted at 12c; clear rib sides 13½@c; clear sides, 13c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured new at 13½@c ₩ lb. Sugar cured sweet pickle hams 14c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 13¼c; dried beef hams; beef tongues, 20@22c ₩ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is higher in sympathy with advancing markets West. We quote at $17 00@17 50 ₩ bbl.

LARD—Is firm at quotations. We quote prime lard, in tierces, ₩ lb, 10½c; half bbls do 10¾c; in buckets, 10½c; in 3-lb pails do, 11¼c; 5 caddies do, 12¼c; in 3-5 pails do, 13c; in 1-3 do, 12½c; in 1-6 do, 12c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 12 ₩ gallon.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8½c ₩ lb for choice, and 7½@7¾c for medium.

Dry Goods.

The dry goods business during the past week has been limited to jobbing lots, although the spring trade is as yet in abeyance, owing to the backwardness of the season, and the unfavorable character of the local situation. Eastern markets report an average distribution, somewhat checked by the unfavorable weather. Western jobbers are operating very lightly at present. Foreign drygoods are depressed and dull. Pittsburgh quotations are generally unchanged as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

With P'ce		With P'ce	
Anchor A No. 1	10c	Lawrence LL	9c
Penn Mill	10c	Lancoln E	9c
Eagle No. 1	10c	Lacoln B	8c
Western Trade	9½c	Lacoln O	9½c
Magnolia	8c	Laconia	9¼ 9½c
Avondale	9c	Conestoga	10¼ 10½c
Conestoga A	10c	Conestoga	10¼ 10½c
Chippewa C	8c	Waltham	9c
Nonatook	8c	Lonsdale B five-4	8½c

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commonwith O	7c	Lonsdale	9c
Suffolk B	9c	Lonsdale Cam	9c
Suffolk E	9c	Fruit of Loom	9c
Hamilton A A	8c	Bay Mill	8c
Avondale	9c	Dwight Star	9c
Paragon	9c	Wamsutta	9c
Pocasset	9c	Waltham	9c
Hill, Supr'f'ine	9c	Pepperell	9c
Hill	8c	Pepperell	9c

PRINTS.

Anchor shirt'gs	8c	Sprague fane's	8½@9c
Cocheco shirt's	8c	Amer'n fane's	8½@9
Oriental shirt'gs	8c	Southbridge	8c
Sprague shirt'gs	8@8½c	Oriental fane's	8c
Regatta shirt'gs	8@8½c	Cocheco fane's	9
Garner shirtings	8@8½c	Merrimac fane's	8c
Haltrefft chev'l	9	Albion solid	8½c
Wamsutta fancy	7½	Simpson's black	9
Wamsutta mourn'g	8	Simpson's mourn'g	9
Richmonds	9	Merrimac	9

TICKING.

Conestoga A, X	7-8	Thorndike	7-8
Conestoga A A	7-8	Portsmouth	7-8
Conestoga C T	4-4	Portsmouth	4-4
" extra	4-4	Whittaker	7-8
" prem'm A	4-4	Whittaker	4-4

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11½c	Union	9½c
Glasgow	10½c	American	8c

BAGGING.

Penn Mill, 2 bush	33	Penn Mill, 2¼ bush	38
Penn Mill, 4 bush	45		

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain		Colored carpet ch'n	
fine	27	fine	25
Cotton tarr	14@16c	Cotton twine	27

Window Glass.

The opening of the river and the advance of the season has given some activity to the glass trade here, and while prices are quotably unchanged, there is a firmer and healthier tone in wholesale manufacturing circles. The following is the manufacturers' card list, on which a discount is made of 60@70 on jobbing lots, sales of actual lots are reported at an additional 5@10 discount.

6 by 8 to 8 by 9		$6 75

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1875.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The publishers of our ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, in the East, having discontinued its publication, we shall be unable to furnish it to subscribers hereafter. We ask the indulgence of our patrons, in this matter, for the reason that the failure is wholly beyond our control.

THE total value of foreign merchandise imported into New York last week amounted to $5,374,493.

IT IS reported that millions of dollars' worth of silk goods are being shipped to Canada from Europe, and that this quantity is enormously in excess of the demand for Canadian consumption. The natural inference is that the excess finds its way across the border into this country without payment of duties. The Treasury authorities would do well to look into this question.

THE Illinois Legislature has under consideration a bill to make it a penitentiary offense to sell any liquors which are drugged, doctored or otherwise deleteriously impure, and to compel all dealers to have their liquors inspected. Every State in the Union ought to possess a law of similar character. Rigidly enforced, it would probably reduce drunkenness, and the innumerable crimes and offenses growing out of drunkenness, by fully one-half.

THERE is undoubtedly an uneasy feeling in financial circles in England. The constant outflow of gold to France, and the shipment of considerable amounts from London back to this country, make the Bank of England apprehensive of a drain of specie. Still we do not share the apprehensions entertained by some of our contemporaries of an impending financial panic. The very fact of the prevalent anxiety will tend to put British capital on its guard, and thus help to avert a crash.

AN IMPORTANT decision in bankruptcy has just been rendered by the United States District Court of Indiana, to the effect that when a debt from one partner to a bankrupt firm is incurred by the consent or privity of the other partners, proof of the joint creditors against the separate estate will not be admitted in a court of bankruptcy; and that, when all the assets of a bankrupt firm are expended in the payment of costs, and there is no fund to be divided among the firm creditors, the firm and individual creditors must be paid *pari passu* out of the separate estate of each partner. This decision is of interest to lawyers and business men generally.

A GENERAL impression appears to obtain that wheat is destined to play a very important part in the anticipated early revival of business, particularly in the Northwest. Prices are now unusually low, even at the recent advance; there is a glut of money in the country, which is waiting for even temporary investment in something that is more legitimate and secure than promissory notes or speculative corporation shares, and there is ground for the belief that the export demand for wheat will be much larger than was anticipated a few months ago. The financial effect of an advance in the price of this staple to the average rates of the past four or five years, would be very great indeed.

THE *Iron Age* is of opinion that business generally is about to experience a healthy revival, but it does not see much to warrant the belief that the iron trade will share in any marked degree in the immediate benefits of it. It says: "An advance in the price of pig iron great enough to appreciably benefit makers would probably lead to the blowing in of furnaces enough to over supply the market, and force prices down again to, or below the cost of production. The long-hoped-for improvement in this industry will be brought about gradually. With a renewal of activity in general manufactures we shall have an increased consumption of manufactured iron in all forms, but the demand of the railroads, to meet which our iron industries were expanded to so great an extent during the ten years ended with 1873, will be limited for a considerable time to come."

THE opposition press fairly belabors the ex-rebel General FORREST, with sycophantic praise because, in a late letter, he asserted it to be his most earnest desire to see "the Constitution held sacred above everything else." He certainly did not manifest any great solicitude to maintain the inviolability of that instrument, at Fort Pillow, while, as respects the papers who are toadying to him, the less they have to say concerning the matter, the better. During the war they invariably forgot that the Constitution is made for the country, not the country for the Constitution. Hardly a step was taken by the Government during that struggle but these papers cried out, unconstitutional! They believed it was unconstitutional for the Government to strive to preserve the life of the nation. They tried to make the people believe it was unconstitutional to "coerce the Southern States," or to wage war against them, to emancipate the slaves, or to issue paper currency, when not to have taken that step were death. If this was unconstitutional, but it was not unconstitutional to let the country be split up into a thousand fragments. Had these journals had their way about the war, slavery would not yet be extinct, and the Union would be rent in fragments.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The stove and hollow-ware works at Royer's Ford and Limerick, Chester county, Pa., have fully resumed.

McClenahan Brothers have resumed operation, and the quarries at Port Deposit, Md., are now running in full blast.

Some enterprising citizens of Elkton, Md., are making efforts to get up a joint stock company, to start machine shops.

The Reading, Pa., spectacle factory manufactures 2,000 pairs per week. Reading is a great place for glasses—beer and such.

The furnaces at Lock Ridge, near Alburtis, Pa., have been reduced in blast, on account of the fast vanishing coal piles around the works, and the smallness of the supplies coming in.

At Spring City, Chester county, Pa., a new foundry will be commenced at an early day, and within two weeks some thirty moulders will be added to the stove works, which will then fully resume.

Riehle Brothers, proprietors of the Philadelphia Scale and Testing Machine Works, have recently furnished the Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, with a testing machine of 150,000 lbs. capacity, for testing the tensile and crushing strains of iron, etc., of almost any length.

The Schuylkill Haven Iron Works of Messrs. Weisinger & Medlar, we are pleased to learn, are in full operation, with plenty of orders and a prosperous future. The chain works are also in operation and turning out a large quantity of chain.—*Minersville, Pa., Republican.*

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: The Pennsylvania Steel Company is reported to be in good condition. The company intend to erect two additional furnaces during the coming summer. A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has just been declared, and it is reported that the company has sufficient funds on hand to pay the dividends for two years to come. A good exhibit.

The *Iron and Steel Bulletin* of Philadelphia, with which the officers of the Allentown Iron Company are in constant communication, denies the truth of the statement made in the Allentown press, and copied all over the State, to the effect that the Allentown Iron Company had made an immense sale of from 25,000 to 25,000 tons of iron. The *Bulletin* says the report is entirely fictitious, and the only facts out of which it could have grown were two sales made by the company in the past few months ago—one of 8,000 tons and another of 5,000 tons.

Mr. Fernando de Albuquerque, of San Paulo, Brazil, a student in the Civil Engineering Department of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., is the inventor of a machine now being patented in his native country, designed to facilitate the cutting of a peculiar wood indigenous to Brazil. He has also recently completed a design of an entirely different sort, which is now nearly ready to patent. It is an improvement of the instrument used by engineers, known as the plane table. Mr. Albuquerque's invention has been examined and commended by professors in Lafayette College.

A CASE of poisoning by arsenious acid, contained in a ruby-colored merino frock, has recently occurred in England. The poison was associated with the coloring matter, which was believed to be coraline, a substance derived from coal tar, and perfectly harmless when thoroughly freed from impurities. This coloring matter should not be used as a dyestuff, except when the absence of poisonous substances has been demonstrated by chemical examination.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Where are the violets now
That strew the green lap of the new come spring?"

Indianapolis is shortly to have a two cent Republican morning daily.

The introduction of Texas cattle into Illinois is now prohibited by law.

Seven hundred and twenty-nine immigrants arrived at New York last week.

The Kansas Mennonites are already prospecting for coal, and sinking shafts.

Pinchback will hereafter devote his entire attention to the *Weekly Louisianian.*

Australia's wheat surplus for exportation will exceed two hundred and fifty thousand tons.

Where are the daisy and the violet?
None these days see: they could not spring inviolate.

Col. John Hay has recently become a happy father. Jokes about "Little Breeches" are now in order.

Twenty-three new newspapers came into existence last week, and seventeen passed on to the journalistic boneyard.

We don't believe there is a paper in the country that has the moral courage to publish the poem "Beautiful Snow."

The Darwinian theory has received a severe blow. It has just been discovered in Africa that monkeys can be made to work.

The Illinois Legislature has just passed a law requiring all public treasurers to invest their surplus funds in United States bonds.

Silent satire. A picture of "the boy that never told a lie" looks down upon the witness stand in the Brooklyn court room.

The South Australian Government has appropriated $13,000 to defray the expense of its representation at our Centennial Exhibition.

Barnum has taken hold of the transatlantic westerly-current balloon project, and will send a gas-bag over this summer for certain.

"Millions for defence." The fences of the United States are worth $1,800,000,000, and, it costs $68,000,000 annually to keep them in repair.

It has just been discovered that there is actually no law under which a man can be punished for personating a deputy United States Marshal.

The Springfield *Republican* puts its foot into it with this dire suggestion: "What a God-send Archbishop McCloskey's new hat and stockings will be to Nast!"

Spring brings joy to the heart of a Western editor, who sings: "Soon the dusky squaw will be seen straining maple sugar through her winter stockings."

An Iowa court has just decided that bribing a sheriff to pack a jury is not an indictable offense. There is a gap in the laws of Iowa which should be filled.

The times have been so hard that even the receipts from the leading cemetery corporations have considerably fallen off. People couldn't even afford to die.

Not at all improbable. Last Friday a Jersey City man was arrested for forgery, who says he did it in order to be sent to the State Prison to escape from his wife.

Look out for them. Some of the Italian padrones who have been driven out of business in the seaboard cities have carried their enslaved children into the interior.

The depression which is still felt in many lines of business exists in a marked degree in the foreign and coastwise carrying trade which has its headquarters at Philadelphia.

Similia similibus curanter. The other day a Boston man who felt cut up about something or other, committed suicide by jumping into the machinery of a planing mill.

The forces of nature. In some Western towns there is scarcely a brick building that has not been thrown from one to three inches out of its true position by the frost.

Mr. A. P. Sprague, a young lawyer of Troy, has received the first prize of a thousand dollars from the British Social Science Association for a treatise on international arbitration.

A change of phraseology in the Revised Statutes is thought to open the door of citizenship to John Chinaman, and the Caucasians of the Pacific slope are greatly agitated thereat.

There is an English mail from this country, an Irish mail, a German mail and a French mail, but hitherto Scotland has been left out in the cold. It is now to be included with the rest.

The Southern Baptists are joining heartily in the plan proposed by the American Baptist Educational Commission for the celebration of the approaching centenary of American Independence.

Our own country appears to be the only one in which the production of gold is increasing instead of diminishing. The yield of New Zealand last year has fallen off about 129,000 ounces from that of 1873.

OHIO NEWS.

Taxes in Toledo last year were over four per cent.

The mother of P. B. S. Pinchback, claimant of the vacant Louisiana Senatorship, resides at Sidney.

There were sixty-eight deaths in Cleveland, last week.

Springfield has bought a lot upon which to erect a city hall, and paid $37,500 therefor.

Mrs. W. S. McCollister is proprietor, and Lillie C. Darst editor, of the Circleville *Herald.*

The New Lexington *Tribune* denies that there is small-pox there, or anywhere in Perry county.

General L. V. Bierce, of Akron, has offered to donate a lot to that city to be used as a park and site for a city hall.

Deacon Thomas P. Turner, the only survivor of the few who settled Oberlin, died last Friday, in the eighteith year of his age.

The Akron *Daily Argus* has again changed editors and proprietors, and is now in the hands of Messrs. J. F. and F. M. Rowe.

The Chilliocothens have resolved that their interests will be best subserved by supporting the Michigan and Ohio Railroad Company.

At Elyria, Luke Comins, a bachelor forty-five years old, was arrested and bound over in the sum of $500 for committing a rape on Ida McGuire, a girl nine years old, both of Elyria.

At Tiffin a tramp taken to the station house of the First ward, Saturday night, came out in full bloom with the small-pox Sunday. He was immediately taken to the pest house on the county farm.

On Tuesday night, at Ravenna, while a police officer was attempting to make the arrest of one George Mecan, a glass-blower in the employ of the Diamond Glass Company, he was assaulted by two glass-blowers, Peter Robinson and Cassius Bocco, who attempted to rescue their companion from him. The officer used his revolver on the rescuers. Bocco received a severe flesh wound, and Robinson is in a critical condition, being shot through the abdomen.

Mr. Clarke Barnes, a Talmadge bee culturist, informs the editor of the Cuyahoga Falls *Reporter* that a careful personal examination of many hives in Talmadge, Hudson, Springfield, Kent, Rootstown and Brimfield convinces him that at least one-half the bees have been literally starved to death for want of honey, upon which to feed, but because to venture out from the combs among which the bees cluster in winter time has been certain death to them in the hive continued freezing weather of the past season.

Maria Jane was her name. She told us that she lived in Garrettsville, "that she was but nineteen years of age, but would be goldarned if any feller could come it over her." Maria was a light haired damsel and we met her Saturday evening on the train coming to Youngstown. We pressed her for her story and in a sharp shrill voice that betokened a maiden of some thirty summers, she said "that she was but nineteen years of age, but would be goldarned if any feller could come it over her by pretending that he was a livin' in Youngstown and a workin' in a rollin' mill and then a playin' sweet on her when he had a wife and six small children with one at the breast." This had a rather startling effect upon us, and we bade the damsel tell us the name of her base deceiver, but she refused, and when the cars reached the depot she sprang upon the platform and with a bandanna handkerchief and carpet bag in her hand she started off with a determination to find the "feller" who had after all trifled with her affections.—*Youngstown Vindicator.*

THE Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes: Emigration to America having very much decreased of late, the Berlin Government, who have long looked with disfavor upon the steady depletion of the national resources involved in the movement, have determined to profit by the present opportunity for stemming the tide. The two principal measures to be adopted are the dismemberment of a portion of the immense crown lands of Prussia, and the prohibition to enlist emigrants on foreign account on a premium of so much per head. By the former measure peasants are to be enabled to acquire a few acres and a house which they may call their own, the latter step being intended to put a final stop to the business of Brazilian and other foreign agents bent upon luring people into misery. There is no doubt that this determination of the Prussian Government will shortly begin to be felt in America and elsewhere.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris have arranged to sail for Europe in May, by the White Star steamer Celtic.

"Texas Jack" advertises in the London *Field*, offering his services as a guide or master of transportation to any gentleman or party desirous of visiting the wonderful localities in the North American continent.

Brigham Young has erected a new broom factory in Salt Lake City. A Gentile journal lifts up its voice in rejoicing, and advises the Prophet's wives to see to it that the brooms are made with strong and heavy handles.

Here girls! A reliable newspaper has information to the effect that His Serene Highness Prince Herman Eugen Adolph Bernhard Franz Ferdinand August von Sayn-Wittgenstein-Hchenstein contemplates matrimony.

To the statement that Dr. Paul Schoeppe is applying to a Baltimore court for the administration on the estate of Miss Steinnecke, it should be added that he is at present in the Illinois State prison for swindling under the name of Count Schallenberg.

Judge Clinton, of Buffalo, N. Y., has lately come into possession of a pair of silver vases which were presented to Governor DeWitt Clinton by the merchants of New York in 1826, in testimony of his services in building the Erie canal.

A feature of the procession at Meriden, Conn., on St. Patrick's day, was an Irish jaunting-car, imported from Dublin and used at Creedmoor by the Irish lords, containing a delegation from the various societies, and a live Irish harpist imported for the occasion.

The fact that £500 reward is offered for the discovery of the will of Baron St. Leonards, the great chancery lawyer of England, lately deceased, shows that distinguished members of the legal profession are not exempt from the carelessness which either neglects to make a testament or places it where it cannot be found when wanted.

The Mexican bandit, Vasquez, who was hung at San Jose, California, on Friday, was the "hero" of thirty-seven murders. For years he has been the Fra Diavolo of the Pacific coast, his name striking terror to the hearts of all who were in the least liable to come within his grasp. A more desperate, heartless, bloodthirsty ruffian never infested the earth.

Governor Kemper, of Virginia, has received a letter from Hon. Mr. Hope, member of the British Parliament for the University of Cambridge, stating that a bronze statue of heroic size of Stonewall Jackson, designed and executed by the late Mr. J. H. Foley, R. A., was offered as a tribute of English admiration and sympathy for the Commonwealth.

Josiah Henson, well known to all readers of Mrs. Stowe's celebrated story as the original from whom the principal figure in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was drawn, is in Boston, from his home in Dawn, Canada, with the purpose of obtaining $600 to clear off a mortgage on his little homestead, before the infirmities of over four-score years shall render him unable to assist his wife and grandchildren, who are all dependent upon him.

George Albert Mason, a counterfeiter, arrested in New York, Friday, was a Confederate spy during the rebellion. He was one of sixteen men who conspired to kidnap President Lincoln and Secretary Seward from Washington to Richmond. The plot was discovered, and he was locked up in the Old Capitol Prison, and was afterwards sentenced to be imprisoned for life in the Columbus Penitentiary. He was pardoned on condition that he should quit the United States and never return. He went to Canada, and there served terms of imprisonment in Kingston and Toronto.

With the advent of Easter Washington city will have brave displays of orange-blossoms and abundant supplies of bride-cake. One of its belles, the daughter of Senator Ramsey, will be married next week at her father's residence at St. Paul, Minnesota, to Charles Eliot Furniss, of Philadelphia, and the *spirituelle* daughter of Chief Justice Waite is reported as about to wed Surgeon Ruth, of the Navy. Miss Hayes, a stately Kentucky belle, who has been a devoted friend of the "lost cause," has surrendered at discretion to Colonel Oliver, who bravely wore "the blue;" Mr. Arthur Dodge is to marry the eldest daughter of Postmaster-General Jewell, and Miss Jeffers is to wed M. Mehul, who belongs to an old Flemish family. There were rumors of another match between a titled foreigner and the daughter of one of a member of the last Congress, but the demands of the devoted lover for a "settlement," providing an income for him in case of her death, met with no favor in the parent's eyes.

Gen. Comly, of the Columbus, O., *Journal*, is in Washington, and has heard Christiancy, the man who defeated Zach. Chandler, speak in the Senate. Here is Comly's description of the man: "The new Senator is a tall, slender person, with about as much juice in him as a deserted beanstalk. He looks as if a slight rise on the tip of his ear would make his feet cold. He has a sharp, pinched up, querulous face, with ferret eyes, angled by sharp eyebrows, thin, pursed up, conceited lips; about a half-quarter of an inch thick, clad with straight hair of a feeble drab color. He looks like a dried man. A more thoroughly insignificant figure never crossed your vision. His trousers in the legs with an odd mixture of conceit and *mauvaise honte*, and after a tremulous effort to deliver himself, drew forth printed slips of his speech, which trembled very much in his hand, as he proceeded to read them, with a charge-to-the-jury manner, and in a little senile voice like old Granny Smallweed's."

POLITICAL.

State.

And now Miss Ingram, of Blair county, declares that she is *not* a candidate for the County School Superintendency. She might as well run as not, for nearly all the papers in the State declare that she is an applicant for the position.

We learn from the New York *Tribune* that "the Pennsylvania Legislature is entitled to the credit of leaving Harrisburg with a cleaner record than any that preceded it within a score of years." Such a statement as this, concerning the most disreputable, reckless and riffianly body that ever sat in the State Capitol, proceeds either from ignorance so dense as to be phenomenal or from partiality that is willing to appear asinine rather than admit the truth.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

The Greenville *Advance* says: It appears to be pretty generally conceded that the Republican candidate for State Treasurer will be selected from the western part of the State. It is also conceded on all hands that Governor Hartranft will be renominated, and good policy, if nothing else, would dictate the selection of a Western man for State Treasury. Within a few days past we hear the name of Hon. Henry Rawle, present Mayor of the city of Erie, spoken of as a candidate. Popular at home, well and favorably known throught the western and part of the eastern portions of the State, largely identified with the coal, iron and railroad interests of the Shenango Valley, competent and honest as a business man, Mr. Rawle would prove a most formidable candidate if nominated. Indeed we should not be surprised if he should turn up in convention with a force and following at his back which may render him the coming man. Mr. Rawle has many warm personal friends in this county, and for more than a dozen years past has been connected with the Erie bar and the Saxon neighborhood. He has also been connected with the S. & A. R. R. ever since the incipiency of the project.

A Marvellous Snake Fight.

The Santa Rosa (California) *Democrat* of February 20th tells this story:

Last August, as Mr. Wooldridge, who lives just above Cloverdale, formerly of Petaluma, was going to his work in the early morning, he saw a strange sight, something which he could not at first define—whirling, writhing and turning on the ground. On a nearer approach what was his astonishment to discover two immense rattle snakes engaged in deadly strife. They were wrapped around each other from tail to within six or eight inches of the head, and so interlocked did they take their eyes off each other. Now and then they would slowly unwind to within one or two coils of the tail, when with an instantaneous movement each would again become involved to the neck, and with jaws distended and fangs exposed, one would strike at the other, his antagonist nimbly dodging the blow, after his turn he would be foiled. After repeating their manœuvers for a time they would lie panting in each other's coils, and then slowly unwind and commence to repeat the involvement and striking again. So fiercely did they embrace each other that one would think surely the life would be battered out of both, and after strife was made on both sides, but never once was an adversary so far caught off his guard as to receive a blow. They had been fighting over a space of fifteen or twenty feet as evidenced by their tracks in the dust. To all appearances they had been fighting all night, every inch of ground bearing marks of the conflict. After leaving at them for some time, Mr. Wooldridge cut a pole some eight or ten feet long, and just then a Mr. Murphy came up. He left the pole and commenced on the snakes, they simultaneously discovered him, when, loosening their hold of each other with marvellous rapidity, the larger one rushed at him perfectly furious; he required the second blow to stop him. In a moment after the other started after Mr. Murphy, as his now dead antagonist had done, when the pole, was slain by a well directed blow. One had sixteen and the other fifteen rattles.

The capacity of the Tasker Iron Works, at New Castle, Del., is about six miles of tubing or pipes per day. The company have recently added four new buildings to their works.

STATE NEWS.

There were one hundred breaks in culverts in Philadelphia, last week.

Mr. Harmon Ensign died at North East, Erie county, on the 14th inst., aged eighty-three years.

The constables report only sixty-eight unlicensed taverns in Philadelphia. Are those constables strictly truthful?

In Philadelphia, on Friday night, James O'Brien, aged ten years, stabbed Joseph Walker, aged twelve, in the breast with a penknife. The wounded boy is not expected to live.

A three year old child of John Winterbottom, of West Chester, was badly poisoned by sucking the glazing off a paper collar. For a time the child's condition was considered critical.

A recently deceased wealthy Philadelphian, it is said, left his property to a near relative, on condition that he should assassinate the obituary editor of a certain paper if he made any remarks upon the subject of the devisor's death.

A frightful affair happened on Friday evening to a young son of Amos Auman, residing near Weavertown, Berks county. The boy, while unharnessing a horse was kicked on the head by the animal, and his brains scattered in every direction.

William Magee, one of the oldest citizens of Warren county, met with an accident on Wednesday morning which resulted in his death. It is supposed that he stumbled in his endeavor to reach the fireplace, and that in falling he struck his head on the stone flagging, killing him almost instantly.

John Royer, of Phœnixville, aged eighty-two years, was on Friday gathered to his fathers. Mr. Royer was probably the oldest printer in the United States, having either worked at the case or edited a newspaper for sixty odd years. At one time he edited a paper in Pottstown, probably as long ago as fifty years. His son, John H. Royer, is the editor and proprietor of the Spring City *Sun.* Deceased was universally esteemed and respected during life, and his departure for that bourne whence no traveler has yet returned, is mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives.

The Boston *Advertiser* of the 20th inst. says: The vacancy in the office of President of Haverford College, Pa., has been filled by the election of Professor Thomas Chase. Mr. Chase is well known for his prominent career as student and professor at Harvard College, and for his faithful service at Haverford, where he has prepared editions of Virgil, Livy and Horace, which are widely used in the schools and colleges of this country. His scholarship has been fitly recognized by his appointment as one of the American revisers of the English translation of the Bible, who are now at work in connection with the British committee of revision.

A story is told of a farmer residing at Bloomfield, in this State, which seems to indicate reasoning power and a bit of the heroic element in a common rat. Two rats, an old gray matron of the corn crib and her offspring, had been caught together in a common box trap. Through a crack the pair could be seen together within, loving enough, till the farm dog was brought to the mouth of the trap, and as soon as the mother rat scented the dog she screamed immediately to divine the approaching fate, and, giving a terrible squeal, she caught the little gray by the neck and bit him fiercely, causing almost instant death. The trap was opened an instant after, and the old rat, which had thus killed her offspring rather than have it murdered by the dog, quietly submitted to her fate.

Women In English Workhouses.

[From the London Daily News.]

The task of ascertaining "what women do in workhouses" appears suddenly narrowed on entering one of the long rooms at Marylebone Workhouse, and discovering what classes of women it is that chiefly populate those metropolitan houses of refuge. The room, in addition to being long, is lofty, and well lighted, apparently well ventilated and certainly very warm. Running through three-quarters of the length of the room, by either wall, are rows of little beds, forty in all, and up in the far corner is visible an old lady far advanced in the preliminary preparations for retiring to rest, albeit it is only 4:30 o'clock. At the majority of the occupants of the room are seated at tables at the rear end, on to which the doors open, and which a great fire is burning in a bright stove. I fancy the tea has not long been on the table, for a singular quietness, wholly incompatible with the vulgar belief of what happens when forty old ladies sit down to tea, prevades the place. It is a wonderful collection of furrowed faces that look up from over the many pots of tea and the rolls of bread and butter. Not one is under sixty years of age, many are over seventy, eighty is by no means a rare age, and there are some who have passed a score years and ten. It is evident that these wrinkled women, with there skinny, hands, bent backs, and wheezing breath, can do little harm to their fellow-men. A record of active life seems that Death has forgotten them, and that they are waiting here in the firelight waiting to be called for, and are, in the meantime, drinking as much tea as the regulation of the Board of Guardians will permit. "I suppose Death comes for them, poor things, when he has a spare minnite from attending on better folks," a young lady philosophically remarked in reply to a casual observation on the extreme old age of some of the inmates. She was sitting on the curbstone in the covered-in entrance to the court-yard, in company with another young lady, who confessed to being "seventy-five come Michaelmas." They were both vigorously puffing at short clay pipes, and sat there because it was rather damp in the exercise-yard, and smoking is not permitted on the premises.

At 6 o'clock in summer and at 6:45 in the winter, the bell rings and the old ladies begin their toilet. At 7:30 breakfast is served, consisting of five ounces of bread and a pint and a half of gruel; one ounce and four ounces of bread and a pint of cocoa the next, and so on in regular alternation. At 12:30 dinner is announced. On Sunday the bill of fare comprises five ounces of boiled beef and half a pound of vegetables, stewed beef being substituted once a month—whence it may be noted, *par parenthèse*, it follows that in social circles intercourse the workhouse population use the term "stewed-beef day," where the outside world would say "red-letter day." On Monday they dine off four ounces of bread and a pint and a half of soup; on Tuesday beef or bacon appears on the board, being served out in five-ounce portions, with half a pound of vegetables; on Wednesday bread and soup again; on Tuesday six ounces of bread, two ounces of cheese, and two onions, lettuce or other vegetable; on Friday, beef and potatoes; and on Saturday the bill of fare is reduced to the sweet simplicity of suet pudding, of which every one gets one pound avoirdupois. On Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays supper, which is ordained to be served at 5:30, consists of five ounces of bread and a pint and half of broth, on the remaining days of the week an ounce of cheese is served with the bread in place of the broth. This is the regulation fare; but each inmate over sixty years of age, that is to say the larger proportion of women at Marylebone, may have for breakfast and supper a pint of tea, half an ounce of sugar and half an ounce of butter in lieu of the gruel, the cocoa or the broth. At eight o'clock the bell rings bedtime, but, as a matter of fact, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, the master and matron, while maintaining necessary discipline with a firm hand, manage to mingle some gentleness with their treatment of the old people, and leave them a considerable latitude in the matter of their movements. This specially induces a good deal of eccentricity in the matter of going to bed. From five to six seems rather a fashonable hour of retiring for the night, particularly on dark, cold days. But some aged females begin looking out their nightcaps at four o'clock in the afternoon, take their tea in bed, and then relapse into the impartial state of somnolency than that in which they have been peering about their narrow world since they had their first tea in the morning.

The women who fill the work-houses may be roughly divided into three classes —those who are too old to earn their living and have no friends able or willing to keep them; those who are hopelessly handicapped with a family of young children, and single women who have never known how to be refined. Amongst the few really able-bodied paupers I saw on the women's side at Marylebone was a respectable hard-working person who was here and had been here for many months. Another did they take their eyes off each other. Now and then they would slowly unwind to within one or two coils of the tail, when with an instantaneous movement each would again become involved to the neck, and with jaws distended and fangs exposed, one would strike at the other, his antagonist nimbly dodging the blow, after his turn he would be foiled. After repeating their manœuvers for a time they would lie panting in each other's coils, and then slowly unwind and commence to repeat the involvement and striking again. So fiercely did they embrace each other that one would think surely the life would be battered out of both, and after strife was made on both sides, but never once was an adversary so far caught off his guard as to receive a blow. They had been fighting over a space of fifteen or twenty feet as evidenced by their tracks in the dust. To all appearances they had been fighting all night, every inch of ground bearing marks of the conflict. After leaving at them for some time, Mr. Wooldridge cut a pole some eight or ten feet long, and just then a Mr. Murphy came up. He left the pole and commenced on the snakes, they simultaneously discovered him, when, loosening their hold of each other with marvellous rapidity, the larger one rushed at him perfectly furious; he required the second blow to stop him. In a moment after the other started after Mr. Murphy, as his now dead antagonist had done, when the pole, was slain by a well directed blow. One had sixteen and the other fifteen rattles.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1875.

The galleries were densely crowded long before the hour of meeting, and by the time the Senate was called to order not even standing room was to be obtained in the galleries, doorways or passage leading there. Upon the floor were a large number of members of the House of Representatives and others entitled to the privileges of the floor.

After the reading of the journal of Saturday's proceedings, Mr. BOUTWELL submitted a resolution providing for the final adjournment of the Senate on the —— day of March, at —— o'clock, and gave notice that he would call it up as soon as the resolution now under consideration was disposed of.

The consideration of unfinished business (the resolution approving of the action of the President in regard to Louisiana) was resumed, and Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, being entitled to the floor, began to speak at ten minutes past twelve.

Mr. JOHNSON said: This resolution proposes to cover acts and measures which I think clearly in violation of the organic law of the land and without authority. That being so, I cannot give my consent to the resolution and will be compelled to vote against it. I think it proper that I should give some few reasons why I cannot give it my vote. In the first place, Mr. President, it seems to me that the consideration of the resolution, embracing questions of such grave importance, is not legitimately before this body. In other words, it is not legitimate to consider it before a Senate convened, as this has been convened, to act solely upon business pertaining to the Executive Department. If it is legitimate to act upon the measure now under consideration by this body, it is legitimate to consider every act and every question upon which the Administration has acted since its advent into power. It does not seem to me to be traveling much further out of the record for the Executive to come forward and presume to act in defiance of the Legislature, than for the Legislature to come forward and approve the acts of the President. Ordinary measures are presented for the consideration of Congress, and when they are acted upon it is the duty of the President to consider them and to approve or reject them. He argued at length that the Senate had no authority to act upon the resolution, especially in the absence of the other House. He contended that the resolutions of Mr. Morton and Mr. Frelinghuysen were the same in substance, with a mere modification in the matter of verbiage to suit the particular views of some individuals. He next referred to the trouble in the Tennessee Legislature, in 1866, and the action of the Federal Government instructing General George H. Thomas, in command of the Federal forces there, to strictly abstain from any interference. His instructions, he said, were as follows:

"WASHINGTON, July 17, 1866.

"General Grant will instruct General Thomas that the facts stated in his telegram do not warrant the interference of the military. The administration of laws and the preservation of peace in Nashville belong properly to the State authorities, and the duty of the United States authorities is to refrain from all acts which may intervene between the public authorities of the State, and General Thomas will strictly abstain from any interference between them."

Here is a precise case, and that was the action of the Government. It was believed that it was a civil strife, a contest between two divisions of the civil government, and was a case, as stated in the telegram sent back to General Thomas, similar to the one in Louisiana. That dispatch was signed by the Secretary of War, but was written in the presence of the President and sent to General Grant to send to General Thomas. He was told that this was not a case calling for the interference of the military, and he (General Thomas) should abstain from interference under any circumstances whatever. It would seem that the same principle would be carried out and have gone outside of the Constitution in a way that will bring this Government to an end, or change its character so that its present features and present structure will all be lost.

The Senator here referred to the orders sent to Sheridan, to proceed to New Orleans, and said: Here is a general of the army who is sent back to the people that repudiated him, with authority to go and look over this country and to mark himself out an empire, prescribe the limits of his government, or what he shall take under control. He marks out the area, he describes the points and limits of his command, his power is as absolute as that of an emperor. Look at the advances which usurpation is making, and when we come to consider calmly and deliberately, without party bias or prejudice, we find that these acts and none other than those of usurpation and tyranny. Where does all this power come from? and I might ask "Upon what meat does this our Cæsar feed, that he has grown so great?" that he can prescribe and lay down empires and place commanders over them? It is time the country was awakened and considered these things. If the excitement has been so high in times gone by that many things have been overlooked, I think the time has arrived, and I trust the excitement has gone down and that the American people can return to the organic law of the land. It is time that the people had begun to consider and weigh well these things.

Mr. JOHNSON described the organization of the Louisiana Legislature, and continued: I cannot regard the action of the military, or of the President, as in accord with the Constitution. I cannot record my vote for this resolution. I will not vote against the resolution because it is a Republican measure, but I will vote against it on principle. This resolution calls on the Senate to express an opinion favoring practices which I think are unauthorized and unwarranted. But, may we record one vote sanctioning Presidential interference, what are we to do in other cases? Why single out this particular act and, in pursuance of it, pass and nonsanction all the high-handed measures which preceded it?

The action of the President in Arkansas seems to be developing by what historator, who referred to the growth of Federal power as follows: We see how this power travels. An empire laid off in the South, commanded by a military chief; then we come along to the Force bill; then we come along to an indorsement by Congress; and, looking for something, we find that it has lengthened by 1 foot broad. The portrait represents a tall, well dressed gentleman leaning in an easy attitude against a library table. All that has ever been ascertained respecting this little waif is that the tall gentleman is its father, who deserted the unmarried mother, and she is turn deserted the child, endowing it, as sole fortune, with a framed and colored photograph of its father.

Mr. THURMAN moved to adjourn.

Mr. ANTHONY said he understood there were but few more Senators on the other side who desired to speak, and he did not know that any Senator on his side of the chamber desired to do so. He felt confident a vote could be reached at a reasonable hour to-morrow, and therefore would not oppose an adjournment now. He gave notice, however, that he would call on the friends of the resolution to remain to-morrow until a vote should be reached.

Mr. THURMAN then modified his motion so as to have an executive session. After a few minutes the doors reopened and the Senate adjourned.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

HINTS FOR SPRING WORK.

The advent of March has set sentimental editors all aflame with beautiful poetry about April showers, May flowers, June bugs and potato beetles, and our agricultural editor takes occasion to furnish a few hints to his friends which may serve to aid them in the successful prosecution of spring work.

As a matter of course, plowing will be in order, and for the rapid prosecution of which plows will be needed. As soon as the snow has disappeared sufficiently, the farmer may gather up the plows and harrows left in the southeast corner of the back field after last fall seeding. Doubtless they are somewhat rusty by the winter's exposure, but it is not necessary to scour them, for the stiff sod will soon accomplish that. Doubletrees will also be in demand. These will be a little more difficult to find, but they are either attached to the rollers or are down on the potato patch, where they were last used, or perhaps they are in the hen-roost where they were carefully placed out of the weather.

Now is a good time to look up your harness and grease them. If they need any repairs be sure and grease them first, and then carry them to the harness maker. If he is a member of church he will not work over time. Potato beetles are now to be thawed out. This may be done in various ways. With some farmers thawing out will not be necessary, as the bugs were removed to the barnyard last fall with the weeds from the potato patch, and after being snugly sheltered all winter in the manure are now ready to be transferred to the field for spring planting. Plant six inches apart in shallow rows, and be sure that each one has two eyes. If these hints are attended to, a sure crop is guaranteed and no more need be said regarding.

Fences which have been prostrated by the winter, may now be propped up. It is not necessary to repair them efficiently. This may be left until a more convenient season. This will apply especially to line fences, which cannot be seen from the public road. The weak points will most likely be found out by your neighbor's cows some night about the time your corn is six inches high.

This is not a good month for sowing wild oats, nor in fact oats of any kind. The seeds of charity and brotherly love may, however, be sown withsafety, and if judiciously cultivated, will yield a bounteous crop. This is a rare kind of cereal, and farmers are recommended to sow none but the pure seed.

House flies may be taken from their nests and treated to a warm bath daily. If they are not well grown by the first of May, you can safely conclude that there will be a poor crop this year.

Sitting hens should be looked after this month. There is no farm produce yields such a good return for the money invested as spring chickens. Set your hens early. Eggs for setting can be procured for 35 cents per dozen. This, with a good hen, which can be obtained for nothing, completes the outfit. Set the hen in some out-of-the way place, on 13 eggs, never less or more; and always remember that an even number will not hatch. During the period of incubation the hen will eat nothing, and therefore will be inexpensive. At the end of three weeks, if the hen attends strictly to business, the chickens will make their appearance. By this time sandy worms will be ripe, and the young birds will feed upon these. At the end of two months the 13 chickens will be ready for market. Stuffed in West Chester they will sell at 30cts. per pound; each chicken will weigh a pound; 30 times 13 are $3.90. Deducting the cost of 13 eggs at 35 cents per dozen, we have remaining $3.55. If the hen is paid any wages, the profits will not be quite so large. N. B.—The eggs must all be marked with the owner's name in black ink previous to setting. It is sometimes preferable to write the dates.

Garden work comes on a pace, and the successful gardeners are those who find the early worm—the tomato and cut-worm variety. To be a skilled gardener requires practice and a keen eye. To be able to detect a tomato vine from a turnip from a Jimson weed, or a young cabbage from a half developed mullen, are points which mark the astute horticulturist. In regard to that pest, the striped pea bug, plant the first of June and you will be rewarded with a good crop. Dust on plaster, and keep the vines well watered. Potatoes are now in order, and for the rapid prosecution of which plows will be needed. As soon as the snow has disappeared sufficiently, the farmer may gather up the plows and harrows left in the southeast corner of the back field after last fall se